

### Trend of Today's Markets

Stocks weak. Bonds lower. Curb down.  
Foreign exchange higher. Cotton lower.  
Wheat weak. Corn easy.

VOL. 90. NO. 62.

## ITALY JOINS JAPAN AND GERMANY IN ANTI-RED PACT

Representatives of Three  
Nations at Rome Sign  
Agreement Against Com-  
munist International.

### ACCORD HAS NO MILITARY CLAUSE

'Necessary Defense Meas-  
ures' Mentioned, How-  
ever, in Original State-  
ment of Policy Last Year.

By the Associated Press.

ROME, Nov. 6.—Representatives of Japan, Germany and Italy signed an anti-Communism pact here today.

The accord contained no military clause. The agreement, as originally concluded, however, between Japan and Germany, bound the signatories to keep each other informed of international Communist activities and to act together on "necessary defense measures."

After the signing of the pact at Palazzo Chigi the three Powers' representatives went to Palazzo Venezia to give Premier Mussolini formal notification.

Mussolini, thanking the three signers—Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano; Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Ambassador to London; and Masataka Hotta, Japanese Ambassador to Rome—stressed the importance of the pact.

Ciano decorated Hotta and von Ribbentrop with the Grand Cross of St. Maurice and Lazarus.

The three-Power pact solidifies our forces against Bolshevism," declared Ciano. "It is directed against none, and is open to all. It signifies that Fascism intends to defend itself against every enemy."

Von Ribbentrop, who had been given a special mission to Rome for signing of the pact, had negotiated the nearly year-old anti-Communism pact between Germany and Japan, which was enlarged by today's action to include Italy.

An official communique said: "This morning a protocol has been signed by which Italy enters the agreement against the Communist International already agreed upon between Germany and Japan Nov. 23, 1936."

The German-Japanese accord had provided for a permanent German-Japanese commission to cooperate in the campaign against Communism.

Reasons for Agreement.

The protocol is a short document, giving in a 150-word introductory statement the three Powers' reasons for the agreement.

The introduction declared that by close collaboration of "all states interested in maintaining peace" could the war danger be removed.

It paid a separate tribute to Italy which "has combatted this danger with an inflexible determination and has eliminated international Communism from its territory."

Italy had decided, the introduction went on, to associate itself with Germany and Japan "who on their part are animated by the same will to defend themselves against the Communist International."

Four brief articles were appended after the introductory statement, setting forth these clauses:

1. Italy enters the anti-Communist agreement of Nov. 25, 1936.

2. Italy will be considered as a signatory of the agreement.

3. The protocol is an integral part of the previous accord and its supplementary protocol.

4. The protocol is done in triplicate in Rome.

The new accord was written in Italian, German and Japanese.

"We Have Concrete Evidence of Red Machinations," Japanese Say.

TOKIO, Nov. 6.—The Japanese Foreign Office, denouncing activities of the Communist International, said today Italy's adherence to the Japanese-German anti-Communist pact was "really encouraging."

Before our own eyes we have concrete evidence in Spain's year of the surreptitious activities of the Communist party and the anti-Japanese People's Front, both due to the machinations of the Communist International," the Foreign Office said.

Foreign Minister Koki Hirota, celebrating the signing of the new pact at Rome, entertained the Italian and German Ambassadors at a banquet.

Man Dies Drowning His Dog.

MUNISING, Mich., Nov. 6.—Charles Mattson's decision to drown his dog cost him his own life. Mattson had been missing from his home here since Monday, when he drowned the dog in Muskegon Bay. Coast Guardsmen found the 58-year-old man's body and the dog's near the city dock.

# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH FINAL

The Only Evening Newspaper in St. Louis With the Associated Press News Service

(Closing New York Stock Prices) \*\*

ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1937—18 PAGES

PRICE 3 CENTS.

## WINDSORS CALL OFF TRIP TO U. S. AND CONSIDER GOING TO RUSSIA INSTEAD

American Tour Postponed Because of Criticism of Bedaux as Guide but Lukewarm Attitude of Officials Was Factor.

### CLOUDY, WARMER TONIGHT; UNSETTLED FOR TOMORROW

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## 40 GOVERNMENT AIRPLANES BOMB ZARAGOZA, SPAIN

Loyalists Report Munitions Depot Was Struck During Raid on Insurgent Center in Northeast.

### IMPORTANT HILL STORMED BY REBELS

Franco's Success East of Jaca Said to Put Him in Readiness for Final Offensive.

By the Associated Press. HENDAYE, French - Spanish Border, Nov. 6.—Forty Spanish Government planes were reported today to have attacked Zaragoza in northeastern Spain.

Government reports said bombs caused explosions and fires and crashed into a large munitions depot in the city, headquarters of the insurgent forces now massed to smash into Government territory.

Extent of the damage in Zaragoza was not made known. A Government communiqué said the planes bombed "military objectives" and returned safely. The insurgent communiqué said defending planes engaged the attackers over Zaragoza and downed one of them.

Raid on Rebel Planes. Insurgent planes yesterday raided supply stations at Barbastro, a key Government defense position east of the insurgent headquarters, and the Catalan village of San Felix de Guixols.

Outside observers attached considerable importance to the report that Generalissimo Francisco Franco's foreign legionnaires and Moroccan infantry had successfully stormed San Pedro Hill, east of Jaca.

One year ago today Franco's forces occupied the first of the key positions when they clamped a siege on Madrid. The success in the Jaca sector completed the task of winning what observers believed to be the necessary positions for domination of all Spain. The insurgents were reported ready today for the final drive.

Fighting Continues at Madrid. Government reports said fighting continued about Madrid with no important change in positions. On the Cordoba front in southern Spain Government troops advanced about a half a mile in the Sierra del Puho sector.

The Spanish Defense Ministry reported a freighter of undetermined nationality was attacked by a submarine off San Carlos del Arapido on the eastern coast. Government airplanes drove the submarine away before the vessel was damaged, the report said.

### G. O. P. COMMITTEE MEMBERS BARRED FROM POLICY BODY

Executive Group Makes Decision; Appointment Deferred Until Later Meeting.

By the Associated Press. CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—The executive wing of the Republican National Committee today eliminated committee members from consideration for places on the party's new program committee.

Appointment of a chairman and selection of personnel of this new group authorized yesterday to outline the Republican stand on governmental affairs was deferred until a later meeting. Chairman John D. M. Hamilton said it would be called in "two or three weeks."

Hamilton said the executive group's agreement that National Committee members should not serve on the policy committee was the only decisive action of the session. The meeting discussed mainly, he said, a "formula" for composition of the new commission.

The consensus regarding a chairman for the policy body, he said, was that he should be "an outstanding man—such as a former Cabinet officer or head of a university."

### FRANCO ANGERED BY PROTEST OVER SINKING OF BRITISH SHIP

Refuses to Free Five Vessels; Plans for Exchange of Trade Agents Decried.

By the Associated Press. LONDON, Nov. 6.—Informal sources said today that Gen. Francisco Franco, leader of insurgent Spain, angered by the strong British protest over the sinking of the British freighter Juan Weems had withdrawn orders for the release of five British ships which the insurgents have captured.

The Juan Weems was sunk last Saturday off the eastern coast of Spain by airplanes thought to belong to the Spanish insurgents. Britain protested Monday.

One result of Franco's anger, it was said, is a deadlock in plans for the exchange of commercial agents between Britain and the insurgent Government.

70th Sulfanilamide Elixir Death. By the Associated Press. CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—The American Medical Association reported today the seventh death from use of an elixir of sulfanilamide containing diethylene glycol. It was in Porterdale, Ga.

## Chinese Machine Gun Crew in Shanghai



—Wide World Photo.

## BLACK WATCH STONED, OPENS FIRE ON ARABS

British Troops on Trail of Killers of Two Comrades at Silwan.

By the Associated Press. JERUSALEM, Nov. 6.—Troops of the British Black Watch regiment tracked killers of two comrades to the village of Silwan at dawn today and had a clash with Arabs, killing one and wounding others. Three Arabs were captured.

The troops had surrounded Silwan and were searching three houses, confiscating ammunition and gunpowder, when villagers suddenly began stoning the soldiers. The soldiers opened fire.

The two soldiers who were killed yesterday near Silwan pools, beneath the walls of the old city of Jerusalem, were shot by Arabs.

### REPORT BLAMES MINE HEADS FOR BIRMINGHAM EXPLOSION

State Inspector Says Safety Rules Were Not Obeyed; 34 Lost

By the Associated Press. MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 6.—W. B. Hillhouse, chief State Mine Inspector, said yesterday failure of "responsible mine officers" to obey safety regulations, was responsible for the Mulga mine explosion Oct. 15, in which 34 men lost their lives. Hillhouse's official report was delivered to Gov. Bibb Graves. Frank Cash, district engineer for the United States Bureau of Mines, said he concurred. The report said the explosion was set off by a mine attempt to light its safety lamp with a match.

A ventilating door, open at the time of the blast, "shorted" the air partly if not entirely away from the scene of the explosion, thus allowing methane to accumulate. Hillhouse said Mulga, a coal mine near Birmingham, is operated by the Woodward Iron Co.

### EVANGELICAL LEADERS DEFY NAZI EDICT AGAINST CHURCH

Appeal to Protestants to Say "No" to Demand for Elimination of Christianity.

By the Associated Press. BERLIN, Nov. 6.—Evangelical church leaders of Germany united today in an appeal to German Protestants to reply with an emphatic "no" to the demand of Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, chief of the Nazi foreign political department, for elimination of Christianity from Germany.

Rosenberg in a recent pamphlet said Christianity was unsuited to the Third Reich and must go. The Protestant reply came in the form of a four-page leaflet circulated among officials as well as among Protestant church members and signed by noted church leaders, including the Bishops of Baden, Bavaria, Brunswick, Hamburg, Hanover, Silesia and Wurtemberg.

### GOODYEAR CASE SENT BACK

Appeals Court Orders Further Hearings on Sears, Roebuck.

By the Associated Press. COVINGTON, Ky., Nov. 6.—A four-year-old complaint of the Federal Trade Commission, charging the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Akron, O., with anti-trust law violations, was sent back to the commission by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday.

The commission contended Goodyear sold tires to Sears, Roebuck Co. at a price differential that created a monopoly and ordered the practice stopped. Goodyear appealed, arguing the differential was not sufficiently large to give Sears, Roebuck an unfair advantage. The Appeals Court sent the case back to the commission for further hearings. It declined to act, however, on the commission's cease-and-desist order, ruling the point moot through Goodyear's cancellation of the contract with Sears, Roebuck.

## JAPANESE LAND SOUTH OF SHANGHAI, ADVANCE 18 MILES

Continued From Page One.

tion and imperiled withdrawal of Chinese forces from Footung. If the Japanese drive should reach the Shanghai front, they declared, the Chinese may be compelled to withdraw to the powerful Soochow-Kashling line.

On the front west of Shanghai, where indecisive fighting stretched for 10 miles from the border of the International Settlement, Japanese army engineers spanned the Soochow Creek with a bridge capable of supporting tanks and artillery.

Unless Chinese artillery succeeds in blowing up the bridge, foreign observers said, a major Japanese offensive south of Soochow Creek will be only a matter of days.

Foreign observers reported that Chinese troops had occupied a number of foreign homes in the western Hungjiao Country Club and residential suburb where many Americans live, and had looted some.

The American-owned Rubicon Inn, south of Soochow Creek, was struck by Japanese shells and aerial bombs. The once-famous night club now is encircled by barbed wire fences and is used by Chinese troops for machine-gun nests.

Mrs. Helen Piper of Des Moines, Ia., owner of the club, evacuated it safely with her 50 canaries and thrushes and 16 cats and dogs just before the bombardment.

### FARMERS WHO FEED POTATOES TO STOCK TO GET \$1,500,000

Administration Announces Program in Eight States, Seeks to Get Rid of Surplus.

By the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced today it would pay growers in eight states about \$1,500,000 to feed surplus potatoes to livestock in a move to raise prices of the commodity.

The payments will be 15 cents a bushel on potatoes grading U. S. No. 2 or better. The A. A. A. said it hoped to divert 10,000,000 bushels of this year's large crop from the regular potato market. It estimated about 8000 nearly 47,000,000 bushels greater than last year and nearly 25,000,000 greater than the average production in 1928-32.

F. R. Wilcox, director of the division of marketing, said "relieving the pressure upon regular markets will permit orderly marketing and lessen wide price fluctuations." The diversion program will be confined to Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, 18 counties in North Dakota, 13 in Colorado, nine in Nebraska, four in Wyoming and 34 in Idaho.

### WRIT HALTS MARRIAGE MILL

Court Bars Crown Point Weddings of Illinois Pairs.

By the Associated Press. CROWN POINT, Ind., Nov. 6.—A Circuit Court order halted yesterday the operations of Lake County's "marriage mill," which has married about 1700 pairs a month since Illinois passed its bigamous marriage law last summer.

Judge Joseph T. Sullivan acted under an 1892 statute in issuing a temporary injunction restraining Dr. George W. Sweigart, County Clerk, from issuing licenses for marriages in which the prospective bride is not a county resident. Sweigart said he would appeal to the Indiana Supreme Court.

### LONGSHORE STRIKE SETTLED

Agreement Made on East Coast; 8000 Men Involved.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 6.—A strike involving about 8000 longshoremen in ports between Wilmington, N. C., and Tampa, Fla., was settled here last night a few hours before a temporary truce was to expire.

Neither the ship men nor the union officers would make public the terms of the settlement. An authoritative source, however, said it came within 2 cents of reaching the full 10 cent an hour increase asked for by longshoremen.

## RAILROADS APPLY FOR RATE INCREASES

Boost of Half a Cent a Mile in Passenger Fares in East Among Demands.

By the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Class 1 railroads asked the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday to approve freight and passenger rate increases totaling \$508,000,000 annually.

They requested a flat increase of 15 percent in all freight rates except on five major commodities, for which varying boosts were asked, and an increase in passenger fares from 2 to 2 1/2 cents a mile in Eastern territory, the region north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers and east of the Mississippi.

The I. C. C. defines a Class 1 carrier as a railroad having annual operating revenues of more than \$1,000,000.

The exceptions in the freight rate proposal asked for a maximum increase of 15 cents a ton on bituminous coal and coke; 25 cents a ton on anthracite coal; 6 cents a hundred pounds on lumber; 15 percent applied to rates on sugar which become effective Dec. 15, with a maximum of 6 cents per hundred pounds; and 15 cents per hundred pounds on fruits and vegetables.

The proposed increases, which the commission was urged to approve promptly because of what was termed a critical situation confronting the railroads, would be in addition to recently granted increases of about \$47,500,000 yearly. Effective Nov. 15, those increases applied only to the heavy commodity list.

### JUDGE DAVIS AUTHORIZES WABASH WAGE INCREASES

Rises for Union Operating Employees Will Add \$400,000 a Year to Payroll.

Wage increases for union operating employees of the Wabash Railroad, as agreed on in general conferences between representatives of the unions and the company's railroads, were authorized today by United States District Judge Charles B. Davis.

The increases, averaging 44 cents a day for each employee affected, will add about \$400,000 a year to the Wabash payroll. Increases for union non-operating employees, which went into effect Sept. 1, will cost the railroad about \$1,200,000 annually.

In authorizing similar increases for union operating employees of the Cotton Belt Railroad last Wednesday, Judge Davis said he did so with reluctance. He expressed the opinion that increasing labor costs would delay for many years reorganization plans of railroads in bankruptcy or receivership. The Wabash is in receivership, the Cotton Belt in bankruptcy.

### BUSINESS AGENT TO TESTIFY AGAIN AT SHELL CO. HEARING

Second Witness for Labor Board Will Be Cross-Examined Monday.

Hearing of charges of unfair labor practice against the Shell Petroleum Corporation will be resumed Monday before a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner in the Federal Building.

The second witness for the board, James B. Kelahan, secretary and vice-president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, said, "As matters now stand, probably no one can say with entire confidence whether we are facing a minor or a major depression," but he was hopeful of recovery through encouragement of private investment.

### \$64,971 IN TAX BILLS BID IN

City Pays \$1084; \$20,347 More to Individuals for \$3651.

The city bid in 166 tax bills amounting to \$64,971 for \$1084 as sales under the Jones-Munger law continued yesterday at the Civil Courts Building. Individuals bought 36 bills for \$20,347 at bids amounting to \$3051.

Deputy Collector Harry Budde said about 3000 of the \$548 bills to be sold had been offered. He expected to complete sale of individual tax bills Monday night and to offer delinquent corporation bills Tuesday.

## EX-NEW DEALER ASSAILS FEDERAL FISCAL POLICIES

T. Jefferson Coolidge Urges State Control of Relief and Repeal of Undivided Profit Tax.

By the Associated Press. WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Nov. 6.—T. Jefferson Coolidge, Boston banker and former Under-Secretary of the Treasury, said today that control of relief expenditures should be taken from the hands of "Federal bureaucracy" and restored to State and local governments directly responsible to the voters.

Coolidge, addressing the annual convention of the Investment Bankers Association of America, suggested the Federal Government's proper function in relief matters should be that of a tax gatherer, the receipts to be distributed to the States on a population or other set basis.

Coolidge resigned his Treasury post in January, 1936, in general disagreement with New Deal fiscal policies. He was credited in large part with the Treasury's success in marketing billions of dollars worth of securities since its inception. He supported Gov. Landon in the 1936 presidential campaign.

Today's speech was his most comprehensive statement since his resignation on his differences with the administration.

The Federal Government, Coolidge said, might continue to collect the alcoholic beverages, tobacco, excise and social security taxes, for the States, pointing out that these taxes could be collected more efficiently through a central agency. The produce some \$2,500,000,000 annually.

"This money," he said, "would place the State and local governments in a position to conduct their duties efficiently. The States, each for itself, would determine the best use of the funds to meet their own particular welfare problems."

Urges Profit Tax Repeal. He said essential Federal expenditures could then be met adequately through proceeds of income, gift and inheritance taxes, plus customs duties. He urged repeal of the tax on undistributed profits of corporations, revision of income and capital gains taxes.

The rates in the higher brackets, he said, were so high as to penalize initiative. Lower rates, he asserted, would produce more revenue.

The former Treasury official said the present method of handling relief has tended to "destroy local relief by the people and their sense of responsibility."

"This form of spending," he continued, "is in direct conflict with the principles of our Constitution, and must undermine representative government as we have known it. The very structure of our National Government was not built to cope with this enormous demand for groups and sections of the country beginning for their own benefit."

Quotes Jefferson. Coolidge quoted Thomas Jefferson: "If we can prevent the Government from wasting the labors of the people, under the pretense of taking care of them, they must become happy."

He urged repeal of the old age pension act, and said if such pensioning were to be paid it should be from tax receipts. He predicted that the piling up of pension reserves in the form of promises to pay may result "in a demand for 30 billions in cash as the proper right of the beneficiaries."

At its forum session on taxation, the convention adopted a resolution attributing the recent slump in the securities market partly to the capital gains tax, and advocating repeal or modification of that tax, and the tax on undistributed profits.

Edward B. Hall of Chicago, president of the association, said it was no more fair now to blame the Government for the reported slump than to blame the investment bankers.

But he described the recent drop in securities as definitely reflecting a lack of confidence in the future of business, and said the administration could do much to restore it by revising the capital gains undivided profits taxes, by improving the financial situation of the railroads and conditions affecting the utilities, and in general "maintaining conditions under which business can function."

Dr. John H. Williams, professor of economics at Harvard and vice-president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, said, "As matters now stand, probably no one can say with entire confidence whether we are facing a minor or a major depression," but he was hopeful of recovery through encouragement of private investment.

### ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH POLITZER Dec. 12, 1878

Published Daily by the Pulitzer Publishing Co. Twelfth Boulevard and Olive St. Entered as second-class matter, July 17, 1929, at the postoffice at St. Louis, Mo., under the name of ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AND AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION. The Associated Press is a corporation organized under the laws of the United States for the purpose of disseminating news and information.

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Order or St. Louis exchanges.

## Japanese Gaining Costly Victory At Shanghai, Says Mme. Chiang

She Declares Invaders Are Determined to Seize China Despite Stiff Resistance and International Peace Efforts.

By MME. CHIANG KAI-SHEK, Wife of the Chinese Generalissimo. (Copyright, 1937.) NANKING, Nov. 5.—The eyes of China are turned today toward Brussels. We know that Great Britain and the United States alone can find a solution to our difficulties. Likewise we also are well aware that the Italian delegates are pro-Japanese.

Tokio has said that the attendance of Chinese delegates at Brussels shows cowardice on our part simply because we are seeking a peaceful method to end this war. Japan maintains that might is right and does not recognize the existence of this conference whose suggestions are not wanted by Japan. They are still determined to crush and seize China regardless of the Brussels conference.

Tokio accuses us of cowardice because of "the overwhelming victory by Japan in Shanghai and North China." The Japanese are still struggling to complete the possession of Shanghai, where the Chinese forces are being subjected to a veritable volcanic eruption. The tremendous effort which has been expended by Japan in besieging Shanghai can be gauged by the report from Tokio stating that in three days Japanese airplanes have dropped 154 bombs on Shanghai.

I have just heard by telephone that the battle in the vicinity of Shanghai today has resulted favorably to the Chinese forces. Japanese penetration of the Soochow Chinese district is being narrowed and their losses are severe.

## 'KULTUR' FOR SOUL BETTER THAN FOOD, NAZIS ARE TOLD

Germans Must Not Eat Just What They Please, Dr. Goebbels Declares.

(Copyright, 1937, New York Tribune, Inc.) BERLIN, Nov. 6.—Speaking here last night before 15,000 persons, half of them Berlin housewives, Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, recommended "German culture" and "delicacies for the soul" as the proper substitute for the "delicacies for the stomach," which are lacking in the Third Reich in the four-year plan for economic self-sufficiency and rearmament.

With respect to the superiority of spiritual food, Goebbels said, "The Germans must not eat just what they please; they must adjust their demands to the 'national meals'; if there are temporary shortages of fat, eggs, meat and the like, there is at least raw material in Germany, which will never run short—German culture."

"If there is a shortage in delicacies for the stomach, we shall try to offset that by creating delicacies for the soul, delicacies for the spirit, for the mind and for the heart," he said, "and these delicacies for the soul are lasting and fresh."

As a testimonial of faith, one of the housewives in the audience, an elderly, white-haired woman, presented the speaker with a bouquet of autumn flowers.

## DOMINICAN-HAITIAN BORDER TENSION AS RESULT OF CLASH

U. S. Minister to Ciudad Trujillo Ordered Back to His Post From Havana.

By the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles said today reports to the State Department from Haitian sources told of considerable tension as the result of a Dominican-Haitian border clash in which there were many casualties.

Because of reports, he said, Henry Norweb, Minister to the Dominican Republic, has been instructed to return to his post from Havana. Norweb has been attending an international radio conference at Havana. He expected to reach Ciudad Trujillo tomorrow.

Informal sources said this Government would consider the desirability of offering mediation if Haiti and the Dominican Republic could not reach an adjustment of their differences in direct negotiations. Under a resolution adopted at the Buenos Aires conference last year, any threat to peace in the Americas is a matter of concern to all the 21 American republics.

## TRAIN DERAILED ON HITTING TRUCK; FOUR PERSONS KILLED

Man, Wife and Baby in Motor Vehicle and Engineer Lose Lives in Georgia.

By the Associated Press. LOVEJOY, Ga., Nov. 6.—Four persons, including the engineer, were killed today in derailment of the Southland, Central of Georgia passenger train, after a collision with a truck at a highway crossing. Besides Engineer D. C. Wall of Atlanta, who was buried under the locomotive, the dead were James Allen, 29 years old, of Rex, Ga.; Mrs. James Allen, 18, and their 2-year-old son. The Allens were occupants of the truck.

The Central of Georgia listed three passengers as injured: Mrs. J. M. Williams, 60, of Chicago, bump on head; Lucy Loving, 38, Louisville, Ky., leg injury, and a third person whose name was not given.

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## CHINA AGAINST DIRECT PARLEY WITH JAPAN

Will Talk Truce Only If It Is Guaranteed and Sovereignty Is Respected.

By the Associated Press. NANKING, Nov. 6.—China announced today it would consider no exclusive negotiations with Japan until every possibility of international intervention was exhausted and every collective peace effort had failed.

The statement was interpreted by the Central Government's reply to Reichsfuehrer Hitler's message of Germany might start negotiations for an armistice.

Government officials, nevertheless, conceded that they might agree to an unconditional truce provided it was guaranteed by a powerful third Power or group of Powers; and the republic's sovereignty and territorial integrity were held inviolate.

Japan Might Seek Armistice. High Government officials expressed belief that officials in Tokyo might seek an armistice if it should complete its North China campaign. They said Japan might seek a cessation to ease the tremendous pressure of the war on its finances and natural resources, also to give it time to launch economic projects in North China.

Foreign observers said they expected a major struggle in North China, possibly deciding the nation's future. They said Japan might follow the Lungai railroad from Sianfu, capital of Shensi Province, to Southern Shansi Province and thence along the Yellow River to the sea. The Chinese held possibly fortified positions in the area.

China's minimum peace terms, they said, were restoration of conditions as they existed before the Lukouchiao incident last July. Lukouchiao, the start of hostilities when Chinese and Japanese forces clashed at the Marco Polo bridge.

Chiang to Continue Resistance. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, meanwhile, was determined to continue the resistance.

The nation's best troops, it was reported, were being sent to the Shanghai peninsula, presumably to take up new positions to the west on a fortified line from Sungkian to North through Kunshan to the Yangtze River.

Twenty miles behind this line, the Chinese "Hindenburg line," which foreign observers believed China could hold almost indefinitely.

## \$10,000 SUIT OVER DEATH OF YOUTH IN CLEANING TANK

Parents Charge Willard Willis Victim of Poisonous Solvent at Armature Company.

By the Associated Press. CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Suit for \$10,000 damages was filed in Circuit Court yesterday by the parents of Chester Willis of St. Louis against two concerns as a result of death of their son, Willis, Nov. 13, 1936, while working in a cleaning tank at the Armature Rewinding Co., 3301 West Washington boulevard, St. Louis, where he was employed.

It is alleged that his death was caused by lethal fumes from a solvent used in the tank to remove grease from automobile parts. The suit is directed against E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., manufacturer of the solvent, and Blakeslee & Co. of Cicero, Ill., sales agent. The chemical was described as "so highly poisonous and deadly that it is used for military purposes."

Police reported that Willis, who was 18 years old, was scraping grease from the bottom of the tank when he collapsed. A company spokesman said it was not known how he happened to be inside the tank. He resided at 3720 Garfield avenue.

## LUCIANO AID PLEADS GUILTY

Arraigned With Others in New Jersey on Mann Act Charges.

By the Associated Press. TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 6.—Harry Roth, identified as a former aid of Charles (Lucky) Luciano, and other persons pleaded guilty yesterday to indictments arising from a Federal grand jury's investigation of Mann act violations in New Jersey. No date was set for their sentencing. Government attorneys indicated it would not be fixed until after the conclusion of trials scheduled to begin in Camden Nov. 15.

Forty-two defendants, who entered pleas of not guilty yesterday before Judge John Boyd Avis, indicated they would face trial.

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## LAWYER 'BRAINS' GANG DISBARRED

Appellate Division in New  
York Holds Fugitive, J.  
Richard Davis, in Effect,  
Was Member of Band.

## COURT OVERRULES REFEREE'S FINDING

Holds That Wire-Tapping  
Which Got Evidence on  
Indicted Man Was Fully  
Justified.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—A decision  
disbaring J. Richard (Dixie) Davis,  
the young "mouth-piece" for  
the late Dutch Schultz and is now  
a fugitive, was handed down yester-  
day by the Appellate Division of  
the Supreme Court.

The decision held that "when  
the conduct and actions of an at-  
torney over a period of years clearly  
show that his purpose and inten-  
tion was to aid and guide a com-  
bination of persons engaged in  
crime, he becomes a member of the  
criminal organization and forfeits his  
rights to membership in an honorable  
profession."

In disbaring Davis, the Appel-  
late Division overruled the recom-  
mendations of Judge P. Coburn,  
Suffolk County referee, who con-  
ducted hearings which lasted for  
seven weeks in 1936 on the com-  
plicity of the lawyer with the pol-  
ice racket and found there was not  
sufficient evidence to warrant disbar-  
ment.

Davis, abandoning his office at  
1450 Broadway and his favorite  
night spots in that neighborhood,  
has been a fugitive since his indict-  
ment on July 15, 1937, as the brains  
of the police racket since the death  
of Dutch Schultz. A reward of \$25,000  
has been offered for his apprehension,  
and Special Prosecutor Thomas E.  
Dewey, now District Attorney-elect  
of New York County, who obtained  
the indictment by the extraordinary  
grand jury, has described him as  
one of the most important and  
"big shots" who have decamped  
since the beginning of the racket  
investigation.

The proceedings against Davis  
were started by the Association of  
the Bar of the City of New York,  
which has the right to defend persons  
charged with crime. They must  
relinquish, however, that aiding or  
abetting the commission of crime  
will not be tolerated. They may  
not defend persons charged with  
thereafter, to be committed and  
thereby encourage the perpetration  
of crime.

What License Permits.  
The license to practice law does  
not permit attorneys to engage in  
criminal activities with their  
clients nor does it permit them to  
abet the commission of  
crimes. It is drawing on the imagi-  
nation to contend that such prac-  
tices as were here disclosed are  
comparable to a general retainer  
by an association representing per-  
sons and corporations engaged in  
a lawful business whereby the at-  
torney so retained is authorized to  
appear for and defend members of  
the association whenever they are  
sued either civilly or criminally for  
acts in connection with the pro-  
fessional duties of the association,  
out being specifically retained on  
each occasion by the individual de-  
fendant.

"When the conduct and actions  
of an attorney over a period of  
years clearly show that his pur-  
pose and intention was to aid and  
guide a combination of persons en-  
gaged in crime, he becomes, in ef-  
fect, a member of the criminal or-  
ganization and forfeits his right to  
membership in an honorable pro-  
fession."

## Disbarred New York Lawyer



J. RICHARD (DIXIE) DAVIS.

## THIRD OF CHARITY FUND PLEDGED WITHIN WEEK

Next Report Meeting in \$2-  
555,000 Campaign to Be  
Held Monday.

Solicitors in the sixth annual  
United Charities campaign, round-  
ing out the first week of their ef-  
fort to raise \$2,555,000 for 85 wel-  
fare agencies, returned to their can-  
vass today with more than one-  
third of the money pledged.

Contributions totaling \$916,886  
were announced at the report meet-  
ing yesterday at Hotel Statler. The  
second report meeting will be held  
today.

Workers at yesterday's meeting  
reported obtaining contributions  
from persons who had not given in  
previous campaigns, and increased  
subscriptions from regular con-  
tributors.

Most of the contributions reported  
so far have come from the larger  
subscriptions division, which sol-  
icitors those expected to give \$250  
or more. This division's total is  
\$672,675. The employee division  
ranks next with \$171,265, followed  
by the general division with \$83-  
758, and the county division, \$2187.

A blue ribbon was awarded at  
yesterday's meeting to Miss Win-  
dell Caldwell, team captain in the  
downtown region of the general di-  
vision, who reported her workers  
had obtained contributions of more  
than 50 per cent of their quota.

Former Mayor Henry W. Kiel,  
general chairman of the campaign,  
urged the solicitors to devote their  
week-ends to seeking contributions.

## PROGRESS MADE AT LABOR PARLEY, DELEGATES SAY

Week-End Recess Taken  
After Discussion of Fields  
Where Both C I O and  
A. F. L. Have Hold.

By the Associated Press.  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Organ-  
ized labor's peace negotiators, be-  
ginning a week-end recess, showed  
more optimism today than at any  
time in recent weeks.

Although none of the 10 Com-  
mittee for Industrial Organization or  
three American Federation of  
Labor delegates to the peace con-  
ference would say a reconciliation  
was in sight, all reported progress  
in reaching the heart of their prob-  
lem—jurisdiction of conflicting  
unions.

The conferees have undertaken  
to regroup all industries, either for  
the industrial union system of the  
C I O or for the A. F. of L. craft  
union set-up.

Their immediate concern appar-  
ently is disposition of fields where  
both the A. F. of L. and the C I O  
have at least a foothold. Among  
these are maritime workers, white  
collar office employees, and elec-  
trical and radio manufacturing in-  
dustries.

Should the delegates agree on the  
fields each faction would control,  
informed persons said the C I O  
representatives would demand  
proof that the Federation's three  
executive council members can  
speak authoritatively for the A. F.  
of L. unions that might be affected.

The Federation gave its repre-  
sentatives, headed by President  
George Harrison of the Railway  
Clerks, sweeping authority to ne-  
gotiate with the A. F. of L. Lewis  
is known, however, to doubt that  
they could order a specific union  
to surrender its members to the  
C I O.

After the peace meeting broke  
up until Monday, Harrison was  
asked how long the representa-  
tives would wait to effect a set-  
tlement. He smiled, threw up his  
hands and said: "How long? I  
wish I knew."

Forbes-Robertson, noted actor,  
dies at the age of 84.  
Continued From Page One.

America. In 1917 and 1918 he ap-  
peared several times in England in  
aid of war charities and during  
1921 gave a course of lectures on  
Shakespeare in London.

## WINDSOR PUT OFF U. S. TRIP, MAY GO TO RUSSIA INSTEAD

Continued From Page One.

was no alternative but to defer it  
for the present.  
"The Duke emphatically repeats  
that there is no shadow of justifi-  
cation for any suggestion he is  
allied with any industrial system  
or that he is for or against any  
particular political or racial doc-  
trine and he expresses the earnest  
hope that after this announcement  
his real and sincere motive for the  
proposed visit to America will be  
properly understood."

"His Royal Highness will person-  
ally convey his thanks to those in-  
dustrial companies who so gener-  
ously extended invitations to him  
and to all who assisted in the ar-  
rangements."

Bedaux, who had gone to the  
United States to prepare a wel-  
come for the Windsors, asked the  
Duke yesterday to be relieved  
"completely from all my duties in  
connection with your American  
tour" because of "mistaken attacks  
upon me here."

Bedaux Says Labor Critics Are  
Wrong About His System.  
By the Associated Press.  
NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Charles E.  
Bedaux, who voiced belief today that  
Windsor might visit this country  
during the Christmas holiday sea-  
son.

Visibly upset by the Duke's last-  
minute announcement, Bedaux  
paced the living-room of his suite  
at the Plaza Hotel and said, wor-  
riedly:

"If the Duke comes, we must find  
someone to take care of him. I'm  
afraid he won't come now, although  
he might a little later—during the  
holidays."

Bedaux cabled the Duke in Paris  
yesterday and implored Windsor to  
relieve him of his role. He advised  
the Duke to select another escort  
who would not be subjected to such  
attacks by American labor organi-  
zations as have beset Bedaux in  
the last week.

Today Bedaux declared that la-  
bor critics had him "all wrong,"  
and that his patented "Bedaux unit  
system of labor" was not a stretch-  
out scheme to eke the last iota of  
production from workers in the 400  
American factories in which it is  
used.

Unusually, when labor studies  
Bedaux seriously and understands  
the system, it is with us," he said.  
"Before Hitler came into power,  
we had a big business in Germany.  
Then an argument started in the  
press, just like it is doing here.

Then Hitler came into power  
and I found myself facing odds too  
great for me. Our manager was a  
full-blooded Jew and I had a French  
name. We had to close down and  
send our engineers to other coun-  
tries."

## Bedaux "Stretch-Out" System, How It Works, Why Labor Fights It

A. F. of L. Paper Once Described It as  
"Method Forcing Last Ounce of Effort  
Out of Workers at Smallest Cost."

By PAUL Y. ANDERSON,  
A Staff Correspondent of the  
Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Criti-  
cism of the "stretch-out" labor sys-  
tem devised by Charles E. Bedaux is  
directly responsible for the post-  
ponement of the Duke of Windsor's  
scheduled trip to the United States.  
Although the name of the Bedaux  
system seems to be new to the gen-  
eral public, it is an old story to or-  
ganized labor in this country and  
Great Britain.

When the Baltimore Federation  
of Labor adopted a resolution Tues-  
day night condemning Bedaux as  
the inventor of a "vicious" labor  
practice, and when spokesmen for  
the American Federation of Labor  
and C I O concurred in the condem-  
nation, they were merely repeat-  
ing an official finding announced  
by the federation more than two  
years ago.

The simple, central, avowed pur-  
pose of the Bedaux system is to get  
increased production out of the in-  
dividual worker. It does this by  
clocking workers with stop  
watches, photographing their mo-  
tions with motion-picture cameras,  
and fixing a "par" for their prod-  
uctivity. Those who better "par" re-  
ceive bonuses, or premiums. The  
fate of those who consistently fail  
to equal "par" is not clearly deter-  
mined.

Got Idea as Subway Digger.  
It appears to be a settled fact  
that Bedaux got the idea for his  
system while working as a "sand  
hog" during the construction of a  
subway under the East River, in  
New York. He observed some lost  
motion among his fellow workers,  
and it occurred to him that a sav-  
ing could be effected by eliminat-  
ing all unnecessary manual effort. Sim-  
ilar systems already were in exist-  
ence, but Bedaux proceeded to re-  
fine them, and his process was in-  
troduced into many factories, espe-  
cially in the textile industry where  
every little movement has a mean-  
ing all its own—or hasn't.

The wide adoption of his system  
caused the American Federation of  
Labor to make a careful study of  
its effects, and the results of that  
study were published in the Ameri-  
can Federationist, monthly publi-  
cation of the A. F. of L. in Sep-  
tember, 1935. Recapitulating the study,  
the Federationist writer said:

"The Bedaux system, stripped of  
its pseudo-technical baggage, is  
nothing more or less than a method  
of forcing the last ounce of ef-  
fort out of workers at the smallest  
possible cost in wages. An opera-  
tive in the Callaway Cotton Mills  
in Lagrange, Ga., who had been  
striving unsuccessfully to attain his  
Bedaux standard asked his overseer  
for guidance.

"Work Like Hell."  
"All I can say is, work like  
hell," replied the harassed foreman.  
That reply sums up the Bedaux  
system very truthfully and com-  
pletely. Reputable engineers have  
condemned the system as an un-  
scientific tool for the exploitation  
of workers."

According to the description of  
the system in the magazine article,  
when the Bedaux Co. of New York  
first introduced its plan, the firm  
saw the need for a resident engi-  
neer to the plant. For the first move  
he calls a meeting of the industry's  
executives and explains how he will  
introduce the system. He then  
chooses a department of the fac-  
tory in which to make a beginning.  
This department is chosen for sta-  
tions an observer with a stop  
watch and while the seconds tick  
the observer times a relatively fast  
worker as he goes through the var-  
ious operations of his job. On an  
"observation sheet" the watcher en-  
ters the time required for the work-  
er to complete each element on his  
job. The sum of the times required  
for the whole operation.

Now, this normal, or par, time  
to the relatively fast worker is rated  
60B (B for Bedaux). This time is  
later adjusted to allow for fatigue  
or rest periods. This adjusted 60B  
is the normal time the observer fig-  
ures is required for the completion  
of the job being judged.

## MAN KILLED BY AUTO IN FOOTBALL TRAFFIC

James W. Gilbert Struck When  
Making Way Among Cars  
on Forsythe Bl.

James W. Gilbert, a laborer em-  
ployed by the city, was killed when  
struck by an automobile when mak-  
ing his way through traffic in the  
6400 block of Forsythe boulevard,  
Clayton, last night.

The driver, Ralph W. Emerson,  
an insurance salesman, 525 Purdue  
avenue, University City, told offi-  
cers that Gilbert, who was carrying  
a radio, dodged through westbound  
traffic into the path of Emerson's  
automobile, which was eastbound.  
Traffic was heavy at the time be-  
cause of the football game at Wash-  
ington University. Emerson fur-  
nished bond pending an inquest.

Gilbert was carried into the home  
of Henry Friedman, 6408 Forsythe  
boulevard, where he was identified  
by Mrs. Nancy Bates, the coo-  
per, whom he had planned to visit. He  
was 55 years old, a widower and  
father of five children. Death was  
caused by a skull fracture.

Alton Man, Hit by Auto Thursday,  
Dies of Injuries.  
Elmer Cairns, 43, of Alton, died  
at noon today at St. Joseph's Hos-  
pital, in St. Charles, of injuries suf-  
fered last Thursday night when  
struck by an automobile.

He was crossing the street in the  
200 block of South Main street, St.  
Charles, with another man and was  
hit by an automobile driven by Wal-  
ter Kernkamp of St. Charles. He  
suffered fractured ribs and a punc-  
tured lung. The second man, Roy  
Hundley, of St. Charles, sustained  
minor hurts.

Leonard Amptmann, a St. Charles  
tavern owner, was killed and three  
other men were hurt in a head-on  
collision of two automobiles in a  
one-way lane in Highway 40, about  
half a mile east of St. Peters, Mo.,  
at 10:45 o'clock last night. The  
highway department had marked  
the lane with lights during repair  
work.

Amptmann, 48, was driving east  
when his machine collided with an  
automobile approaching from the  
opposite direction, driven by Lester  
Zunwalt of Louisiana, Mo. Ampt-  
mann died of a fractured skull.  
A passenger in his machine, Gil-  
bert Bishop, a painter of St. Charles,  
suffered a fractured thigh and con-  
cussion of the brain. Robert Crane,  
also of St. Charles, and Zunwalt  
were treated for cuts and bruises.

Six Hurt When Car Rans Road  
Another Near Dupo, Ill.  
H. L. Brown, an unemployed  
brakeman, was seriously injured  
when his automobile skidded into  
another machine going in the same  
direction on State Route 3, near  
Dupo, Ill., last night.

Five members of one family rid-  
ing in the second machine were  
hurt. They were Herman Kott-  
kamp, a farmer of North Dupo, his  
wife, two daughters and a son. Wal-  
ter, who was driving. All were  
taken to St. Mary's Hospital in East  
St. Louis, where Brown was uncon-  
scious with a fractured skull. Mrs.  
Kottkamp suffered a skull injury  
and the others were cut and bruised.

MAN GETS 3-MONTH TERM  
FOR LEAVING ACCIDENT SCENE  
Robert Hutchinson, Who Was  
Fined After Being Hit by  
Judge O'Malley.

A Robert Hutchinson, a poolroom  
manager, pleaded guilty of leaving  
the scene of an accident yesterday  
and was sentenced to three months  
in the Workhouse and fined \$100  
by Circuit Judge Frank J. Hurst-  
meyer. He was paroled on the Work-  
house sentence.

An automobile driven by Hutch-  
inson struck and severely injured  
Miss Elizabeth Renner, 1021 Russell  
boulevard, last May 7, at Russell  
and Main streets. Hutchinson, 30,  
1806A South Tenth street, was ar-  
rested two hours later, after own-  
ership of the car was traced  
through its license number.

A fine of \$100 was imposed by  
Circuit Judge John A. Joynt on  
Martinus Rheinlander, a 30-year-  
old metal worker, who pleaded guilty  
of driving when intoxicated. Rhein-  
lander's car was involved in a  
minor collision Sept. 17. He re-  
sides at 4222 Schollmeyer avenue.

DRIVERS REPEATING TRAFFIC  
VIOLATIONS LISTED IN BOOK  
Pamphlet for Prosecutors and  
Judges Names Those With 3 or  
More Convictions.

The names, addresses and driv-  
er's license numbers of persons who  
have been convicted of traffic vi-  
olations three or more times since  
driver's licenses were first issued  
at the close of 1935 have been in-  
cluded in a multiple traffic convic-  
tion list issued in pamphlet form  
by the Department of Streets and  
Sewers.

Copies of the pamphlets have  
been supplied to the various pro-  
secutors and to Police Judges Edward  
M. Ruddy and James F. Nangle. In  
numerous cases where repeating of-  
fenders have denied previous con-  
victions for traffic violations, the  
pamphlet, listing more than 700 vi-  
olators, has shown their actual re-  
cords and led to the imposition of  
heavier sentences, Judge Ruddy  
said today to a Post-Dispatch re-  
porter.

To Choose Illinois Legion City.  
By the Associated Press.  
CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—The Execu-  
tive Committee of the American Le-  
gion, Department of Illinois, will  
select the time and place for the  
1938 State convention here to-  
morrow. Bids have been received from  
Rockford and Rock Island.



## ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER  
December 12, 1878  
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Twelfth Boulevard and Olive Street

## THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles; that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare; never be satisfied with merely printing news; always be drastically independent; never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER,  
April 10, 1907.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

The name and address of the author must accompany every contribution but on request will not be published. Letters not exceeding 200 words will receive preference.

## One Corporation's Experience With the Undistributed Profits Tax.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

I AM rather surprised to see so little comment in the papers relative to the necessity of taking up the matter of the undistributed profits tax at the special session of Congress. It is essential that this matter be taken up aggressively and the correct information regarding the workings of this tax be disseminated among all the people.

I am giving below a concrete case of how this tax works with a corporation with which I am very familiar. The figures are not exact in regard to amounts, but the proportions are approximately correct, and these proportions hold pretty accurately, regardless of the actual amount of the profits and size of the corporation.

Let us assume a corporation of approximately \$40,000 capital, which it appears will earn for 1937, before Federal taxes are deducted, approximately \$11,000. These Federal taxes, exclusive of undistributed profits taxes, apply, unless paid as dividends:

\$1100 @ 7 per cent	\$ 77
\$1100 @ 12 per cent	132
\$2200 @ 17 per cent	374
\$2200 @ 22 per cent	484
\$2400 @ 27 per cent	648

Total \$1715

It is obvious from this that every effort must be made by the management to pay at least \$4600 in dividends to escape the two highest brackets, and, if possible, without getting the company in bad shape financially, an additional \$2200, or a total of \$6800, to escape the 17 per cent bracket. We will assume that the plan is growing and the company has spent for increased plant facilities, not deductible, \$4000. It has also put into inventory, due to larger business, \$1000 more than is normally carried. Due to larger business, accounts receivable are running approximately \$2000 higher than normal; furthermore, additional plant improvements have been laid out, which will take care of the men in slack periods.

The above enumerated items total \$7000, which have been financed out of earnings to date, and which, deducted from the \$11,000 profits, leave only \$4000, which can be set aside for dividends and taxes.

The problem before the management is how to obtain the necessary cash to escape the highest brackets and pay taxes. Large corporations could normally float stock issues, but the condition of the stock market today does not permit this. The small corporation can only resort to borrowing or selling something. Borrowing is out for most of them, as neither the management nor the bank would look very favorably on borrowing money in order to pay dividends, and even if this were done, you are simply deferring the problem until the following year. The most sensible way is to eliminate every dollar of expenditures other than for actual productive needs, and convert all inventory into cash. I can assure you that that is what is being done today by practically all corporations which have made a profit in 1937, and whose fiscal year ends on Dec. 31.

In one corporation with which I am familiar, the board of directors issued the following instructions to the plant management:

Eliminate all expenditures other than for actual production to fill orders on hand; lay off all labor which is not urgently needed for actual productive needs; convert inventory into cash; ship finished goods for shipment prior to the end of the year.

All of these instructions are simply putting the wheel of progress into reverse. There are various conclusions, too numerous to mention here, which are obvious when these instructions become general in industry, and I can assure you that they have become general.

This letter is not a complaint against high taxes. It is an indictment of a tax law so drawn as to put a premium on actions which can only result in creating depressions. Judging from the information given us by corporations with which we are familiar, this procedure is being followed so generally that it is, in large measure, responsible for the very radical recession in business activity. Unless something is done immediately, it is highly probable that the decrease in employment will seriously affect the ability of the public to buy, and we will then be in a vicious downward spiral.

C. M. DAY.

## Those "Missing" Records.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

THE discovery of the "missing" records essential to the prosecution of clerks charged with neglecting to scratch some 40,000 fictitious names found on the poll books was rather fortunate.

It is too late to proceed with the prosecution of these men, but what of it, haven't they done their share toward the putting over of the Jefferson Memorial and the election of the officials who "lost" the records?

It is all that can be expected of a "prosecutor." The stranger than fiction fact is the confession of the "prosecutor."

H. W. N.

## THE DUKE CALLS OFF HIS TRIP.

Impatience, irritation and petulance, it is plain, went into the Duke of Windsor's decision to postpone his visit to the United States. For the criticisms by labor groups that have so annoyed him—"grave misconceptions" and "misstatements" though they may be—the Duke can blame only his own actions.

The Duke had been built up as a devoted friend of labor. In fact, one of the theories about his abdication was that it had been forced because the Tory element opposed his determination to help the underprivileged Welsh miners. Edward, however, chose a most tactless way to demonstrate friendship for the workers.

For one thing, his trip to Nazi Germany centered attention, with an implication of approval, upon a system that has wrecked the labor unions and reduced the workers to a condition of virtual slavery. It was not a private individual's journey of investigation; it was virtually a royal progress. High Nazi leaders, particularly Dr. Robert Ley, chief of the Labor Front, escorted the Duke and Duchess over the country. They had a long visit with Hitler. Their presence everywhere was a signal for holiday-making, and Edward gave snappy Nazi salutes as his triumphal journey proceeded.

All this recalls rumors, about the time of the abdication, of how close Edward's social circle was to that of Von Ribbentrop, the Nazi envoy in London, and his Fascist sympathizers. Whatever the state of affairs may be, the ex-King's tour of Germany provided plenty of favorable publicity for Fascism, and precious little for labor.

The development that brought the most vigorous criticisms, however, was the Windsors' close association with the wealthy Frenchman, Charles E. Bedaux, who had been chosen as their guide on the proposed American tour. Labor's objection is to the Bedaux industrial speed-up system, adopted in many factories. Two years ago, the American Federation of Labor investigated it and reached this conclusion, published in the Federationist:

The Bedaux system, stripped of its pseudo-technical verbiage, is nothing more nor less than a method of forcing the last ounce of effort out of workers at the smallest possible cost in wages. An operative in the Callaway cotton mills, down in LaGrange, Ga., who had been striving unsuccessfully to attain his Bedaux standard, asked his overseer for guidance. "All I can tell you is, Work like hell," replied the harassed foreman.

Reputable engineers have condemned the system as an unscientific tool for the exploitation of workers.

It is little wonder that the CIO and the A. F. of L. agree, for once, in their condemnation of this system. They are in agreement, too, with the British Trades Union Congress, whose investigation in 1932 showed that the Bedaux system produced an increase of 50 per cent in production with an increase of only 20 per cent in workers' earnings and a decrease of 20 per cent in unit costs. A great help for labor!

Fumbling for a solution of the world's problems, the Duke seems to have been attracted by the superficial glitter of Fascist regimentation and industrial "co-ordination." For a King who has lost his throne in a controversy with his Cabinet, the Fascist principle of one-man government is perhaps naturally attractive. A grandiose scheme for a "social-assessment movement," through a philanthropic foundation to be founded by the Duke, has been announced. When its details are given out, they will call for close study, to see whether the plan is not a gilded and perfumed species of Fascism.

It would be unfortunate if so popular a world figure as the Duke of Windsor should find a career, wittingly or otherwise, as a missionary for Fascism and labor exploitation. The fear that he is leaning strongly in that direction was the sole cause of the adverse comment on his trip to the United States.

Perhaps the Windsors will decide to visit this country after all. If so, Americans will be glad to hail the Duke as a jolly good fellow, and to provide more of the gaiety and diversion which he found to his liking on previous visits. They will welcome the Duke and Duchess as central figures of an enthralling romance that made history and commanded the world's attention. As polite hosts, we'll show our guests all the housing projects and labor unions they want to see, but we'll receive with reservations any scheme for world salvation that the charming Duke tries to sell us, until we check up on its pedigree.

## A GREAT WHITE WAY-WARD GLANCE.

Regrettably, of course, we are obliged to crack down on a sentimental memoir. C. L. Edson imposes the task. Out of Arkansas, by way of the Kansas City Star, Edson flashed into Broadway some 25 years ago. Among his rosemary reminiscences in Walter Winchell's column which Louis Sobol is temporarily conducting, Edson recalls Ada Isaacs Menken, "the first American actress to appear in tight." Her legs, he tells us, were glorified by Algernon Charles Swinburne in these lines:

Thou wert fair in the fearless old fashion  
And thy limbs are as melodies yet. . . .  
Swinburnians still toddle among us who remember well the laughing keynote of "Dolores," which they spouted in the moonlight's sorcery of long ago. Unless Ada Menken were capering daintily through the late morning of Victorian repression, she simply could not have been Swinburne's girl friend, for "Dolores" made her startling bow in the gray, melancholy goodness of 1866.

## INDIRECT TAXES IN CITY AND COUNTRY.

A study of indirect taxes from an approach different from that usually adopted will be found in the Twentieth Century Fund's forthcoming book, "Studies in Current Tax Problems," by Dr. Mabel Newcomer of Vassar College. The writer finds that city dwellers have a legitimate grievance against these levies, since they bear more heavily upon urban residents than upon individuals of equal income in the rural areas. For example: an Illinois farmer with an income of \$1000 a year pays 10.4 per cent in taxes, Dr. Newcomer shows, while his brother in the city pays 19.3 per cent on the same earnings.

Heavier property taxes in urban areas are the explanation, the writer says. These levies, of course, are passed on by merchants and landlords. It might be added that the farmer, by growing foodstuffs for his family's use, avoids the sales taxes which are imposed on every city dweller's dinner table.

A striking instance of this tax disparity is to be found in the St. Louis sales tax situation. In the 1937-38 biennium, it is estimated that \$16,800,000 will be collected here from this levy. But only \$6,000,000 of this huge total will trickle back to the city in the form of State relief grants.

It would be a mistake to use such figures as Dr. Newcomer cites as a means of stirring up controversy

between city and country. Rather, they are additional evidence of how chaotic and inequitable our tax set-up has become, a condition that causes needless hardships for both urban and rural dwellers.

## A LOOK AT STATE FINANCES.

A study of State finances by the Governmental Research Institute discloses that, at the present rate of expenditure, the sum of \$7,000,000 will remain in the old-age assistance fund at the end of the current biennium. The Institute further calculates that, if the State were to assume the entire burden of relief costs, instead of asking communities to put up 40 per cent, the added expense would amount to \$4,000,000.

While the Institute draws no conclusions, and is careful to say that it "is not taking the position that the local governments should permanently cease to aid in financing relief," the inference is clear that the State can easily afford to come to the aid of St. Louis in the present crisis affecting 20,000 destitute or nearly destitute persons.

As a matter of fact, under proper administration of the old-age assistance law, a sum far greater than \$7,000,000 would remain unspent. Some facts and figures about the present administration of the law, cited by the Institute, should go into the record of the old-age assistance racket. We quote:

Missouri ranks high among other states in the number of persons on old age assistance. A survey of the Federal Social Security Board shows that in August, 1937, Missouri had 73,423 persons on old age assistance.

By comparison, 60,729 persons were on the rolls in Massachusetts, 48,774 in Michigan, 103,989 in Ohio, 112,214 in Illinois and 99,488 in New York, which has a population three and one-half times that of Missouri.

All of those states have a larger population than Missouri, and, in addition, in all of them the minimum eligible age is 65, whereas it is 70 years in Missouri.

The number of persons now on old-age assistance in Missouri represents more than one-half the total population of the State, age 70 and over, as of the last census. If the present proportion of the population of eligible age in Missouri be maintained after the eligible age is lowered to 65, the total number of old-age assistance would be approximately 124,000.

Only one state, Oklahoma, reports having on old-age assistance a proportion of the eligible population group larger than Missouri.

It needs no expert in mathematics or logic to conclude from these figures that there is something implicitly and glaringly wrong. How does it happen, for example, that in Boss Pendergast's Jackson County, with a population about half that of St. Louis, there are 7708 old age pensioners as against 7163 here? The answer is that the politicians have caused to be placed on the rolls thousands of persons who do not belong there and who should be removed.

On the one hand, we find the State being chiseled out of millions by underserving persons, and, on the other, 20,000 unfortunates in St. Louis suffering for lack of life's necessities because of an insufficient relief appropriation. Like the Governmental Research Institute, we do not think local communities should be relieved of the care of their poor as a permanent policy, but St. Louis' claim for additional funds, backed by its huge expenditures during the depression, its current financial embarrassment and other conditions, is of peculiar force.

## STUDY IN SCARLET: CONTINUED.

The Treasury figures for the current fiscal year continue to tell the familiar story of a deficit increasing day by day. Here is the way the excess of the Federal Government's expenditures over receipts went up in the period Oct. 29 to Nov. 3, the amount in each case representing the accumulated deficit since July 1:

Oct. 29	—	\$555,245,639
Oct. 30	—	562,403,216
Nov. 1	—	617,443,710
Nov. 2	—	619,771,199
Nov. 3	—	625,606,311
Nov. 4	—	627,436,752

If the deficit continues to mount at the present rate, the total for the fiscal year will be about twice the President's recent estimate of a gross deficit of \$895,245,000.

## LEGAL LOOPHOLE: NOT IN ILLINOIS.

Over at Belleville, the three persons who murdered William Kappen—his sister, Marie Porter, and Ralph and John Glancola—were convicted at a single trial, four months after he was shot to death.

Under the ancient and outmoded criminal code of Missouri, the granting of severance, if requested, would have been mandatory upon the Judge; that is, the defendants would have had the right to be tried separately, even though the evidence against all three was exactly the same and a single crime was involved.

The chances are 100 to 1 that they would have exercised this right.

This is because separate trials cause delay, and delay is one of the most potent forces that work against the proper functioning of justice. When trials are delayed, witnesses die or disappear or are intimidated or their memories become indistinct. When trials are delayed, prosecutors lose their interest. When trials are delayed, all sorts of things can happen to favor guilty persons.

Because of the severance privilege, Missouri is put to much needless expense in holding separate trials of persons accused; prosecutors, Judges and witnesses must go through the wearying performance of producing and hearing the same testimony over and over again.

It was possible for Illinois to avoid all this and to try Mrs. Porter and the Glancola brothers together because, in that State, the granting of severance is wholly within the discretion of the Judge. He may grant severance or deny it, as the facts seem to warrant.

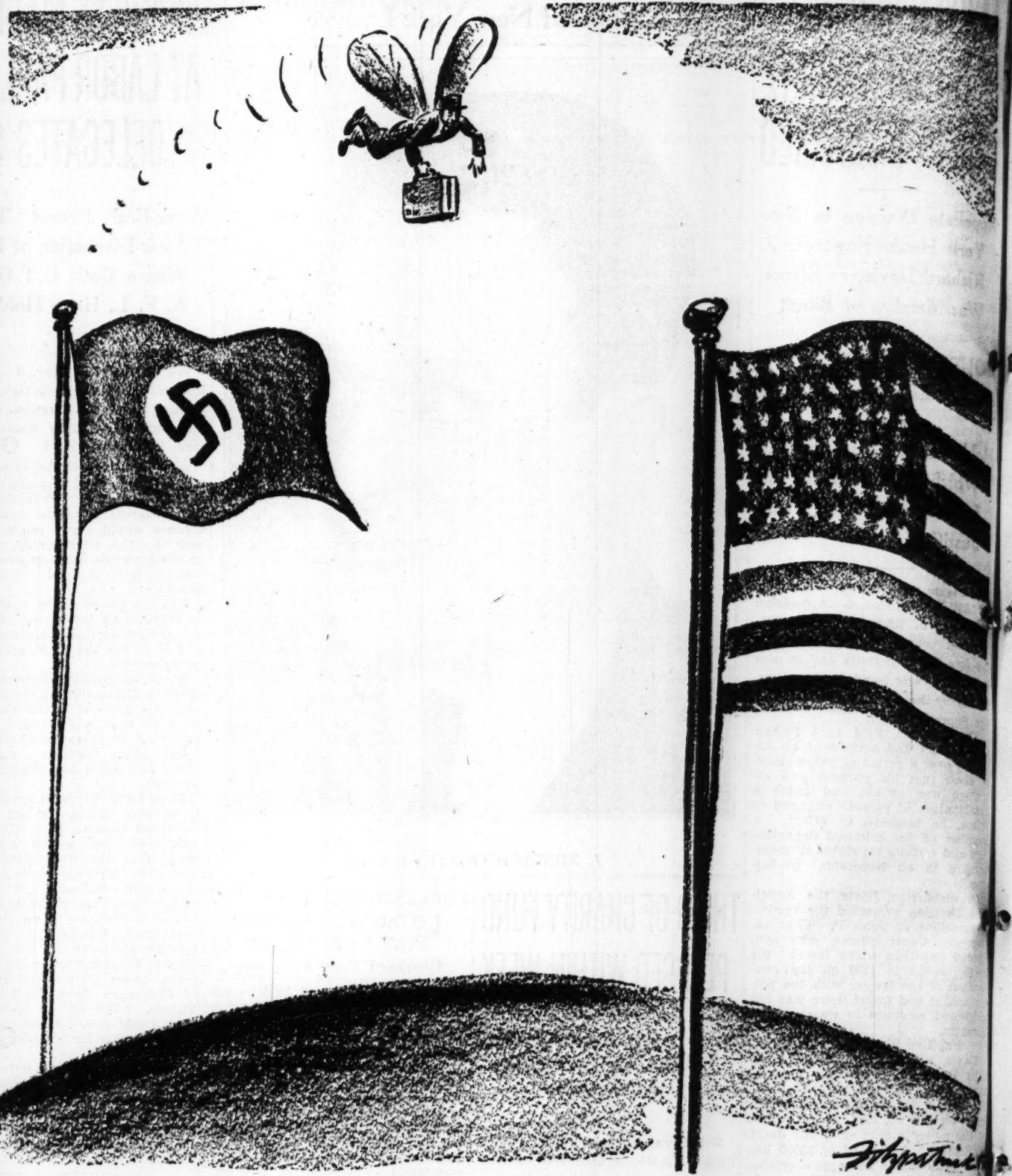
For 12 years, the Legislature of Missouri has been asked to pass a similar rule, but the request has been denied, along with requests for other needed changes in our criminal laws. Largely responsible for blocking all such changes have been lawyers in criminal practice, who want to preserve the law's loopholes as aids to their clients.

## NOTE ON WORDY ABSTRACTIONS.

In an article in Harper's, an extract from which is reprinted elsewhere on this page, Stuart Chase criticizes the mystic, meaningless verbosity of Hitler's oratory. Well, Hitler has plenty of precedent, among the German philosophers, for these high-sounding abstractions.

A classical example is Hegel's definition of love. "Love," said Hegel, "is the ideality of the relativity of the reality of an infinitesimal portion of the absolute totality of the Infinite Being."

Hitler can hardly hope to beat that.



THE FLIGHT THAT FAILED.

## Why the Electoral College?

Movement for direct election of President by popular vote seems to be gaining ground. Tennessee newspaper asserts; sees present system as holdover from days when Union was deemed a loose federation; thinks Democratic party, having suffered from rule, might be expected to favor a constitutional amendment to change it.

From the Memphis Commercial Appeal.

THERE is nothing new in the proposal to abandon the electoral college and choose our Presidents and Vice-Presidents by a direct vote of the people.

The veteran Senator Norris of Nebraska has long been an advocate of such a change. He reasons, with much effect, that a vote in Tennessee should be entitled to the same force as a vote in Kentucky. Yet, under the electoral system, Tennessee must go for one candidate by 200,000 votes and Kentucky by 45,000 votes.

He reasons, with much effect, that a vote in Tennessee should be entitled to the same force as a vote in Kentucky. Yet, under the electoral system, Tennessee must go for one candidate by 200,000 votes and Kentucky by 45,000 votes.

Among the latest converts to the change is Senator Barkley of Kentucky. Since he is a direct vote of the people is significant, even though the change has taken on none of the trappings of a party movement.

If history is to be depended on in support of the change, it would seem that the Democratic party has had experience enough to declare unequivocally for it, because three times the system has cost the party a President.

The first time was in 1824. Andrew Jackson in that year received 155,872 votes against 105,321 for John Quincy Adams. Henry Clay and William H. Crawford trailed with around 45,000 votes each. The Constitution provides that if no candidate receives a majority of the electoral votes, the election shall devolve upon the House of Representatives. The result is well known. Before the people, Jackson was invincible, but in a caucus where wires could be pulled, Clay was his master. After much trading and swapping, Adams was elected.

In 1876, Samuel J. Tilden got 4,284,885 popular votes and Rutherford B. Hayes got

4,033,950. The great steal took place, and in the windup Hayes was declared elected with 185 electoral votes to 184 for Tilden.

The third and last time was in 1888. Grover Cleveland, a candidate for re-election, got 5,540,050 votes and Benjamin Harrison got 5,444,387. The electoral vote stood 238 for Harrison and 168 for Cleveland.

If the election of a President had been left to the people in any of these three campaigns, Democrats would have won; that is, if the election had gone to the candidate receiving the highest vote. In none of them did the Democratic nominee receive a majority of all the votes cast except in 1876. But the state of the country in that year was such that no system would have had much effect in electing Tilden.

The system had its origin, of course, in the desire of the states to preserve their integrity as independent units. The Continental Congress was merely a meeting place of the states' ambassadors. It did not matter how many delegates a state had, nor what it paid them. Each state was entitled to only one vote, whether that vote was cast by a single delegate or a dozen.

This same system was carried into the Articles of Confederation, and thus found its way into our present Constitution. The popular vote was not a consideration. In fact, up to 1824, many of the states chose their electors through their Legislatures, without vote of the people. The rise of Andrew Jackson and the back-country Democrats forced a more Democratic expression.

No doubt, it will be a long time before the change will come about. It cannot come without an amendment to the Constitution. This is a long process when opposition is keen, and there is reason to believe that opposition will be keen enough.

## "Full of Sound and Fury, Signifying Nothing"

Stuart Chase in Harper's Magazine.

IT is too late to eliminate the factor of sheer verbalism in the already blazing war between "Fascism" and "Communism." That war may end Europe as a viable continent for decades. To say that it is a battle of words alone is contrary to the facts, for there are important differences between the so-called Fascist and Communist states. But the words themselves, and the dialectic which accompanies them, have kindled emotional fires which far transcend the differences in fact.

Abstract terms are personified to become burning, fighting realities. Yet if the knowledge of semantics (science of word meanings) were general, and men were on guard for communication failure, the conflagration could hardly start. There would be honest differences of opinion, there might be a sharp political struggle, but not this windy clash of rival metaphysical notions.

Bad language is now the mightiest weapon in the arsenal of despots and demagogues. Indeed, it is doubtful if a people learned in semantics would tolerate any sort of supreme political dictator. A typical speech by an aspiring Hitler would be translated into its intrinsic meaning, if any. Ab-

stract words and phrases without discoverable referents would register a semantic blank, noises without meaning. For instance:

"The Aryan Fatherland, which has nursed the souls of heroes, calls upon you for the supreme sacrifice which you, in whom flows heroic blood, will not fail, and which will echo forever down the corridors of history," would be translated:

"The blab blab, which has nursed the blabs of blabs, calls upon you for the blab blab which you, in whom flows blab blab, will not fail, and which will echo blab down the blabs of blab."

The "blab" is not an attempt to be funny; it is a semantic blank. Nothing comes through. The hearer, versed in reducing high-order abstractions to either nil or a series of roughly similar events in the real world of experience, simply hears nothing comprehensible.

If, however, a political leader says: "Every adult in the geographical area called Germany will receive not more than two loaves of bread per week for the next six months," there is little possibility of communication failure. There is not a blab in a carload of such talk.

## Appeal of the Unseen Solicitor

From the Birmingham News.

THE Community Chest representative who calls upon us this week to solicit contribution comes not alone. His words are not his words only, and his appeal only echoes. The solicitor is only a messenger for one who stands unseen, but is mute, beside him.

It is the unseen solicitor whom we heed as we decide what amount we give to the community's social and benevolent needs. And who is this unseen solicitor?

The unseen solicitor is a ragged child, child denied by fate those opportunities for growth and play that should be the heritage of all.

The unseen solicitor is an orphan, robbed by death of love and care and thrown upon the community for life itself.

The unseen solicitor is an aged blind man seeking to rehabilitate himself through his unseen hands can do.

The unseen solicitor is an aged woman, her children dead or forgetful, who asks for a rocking chair and some sewing for idle hands.

The unseen solicitor is a Boy Scout or Girl Scout seeking support for their training in helpful citizenship.

The unseen solicitor is that underprivileged person whose fate or condition is the fault of his own.

And when we give, we give not to the solicitor we see, but to this unseen solicitor who appeals with a power and an urgency no human heart can withstand.

## MEDICAL CO-OPS AS A SOLUTION.

From the New Orleans Item-Tribune.

CONSUMER co-operatives in medicine appear, thrive and alarm the American Medical Association, or, more accurately, the part of its membership for which Dr. M. Fishbein speaks in the association's Journal. He is one of that devoted "socialism of medicine." The association suffers on the front by comparison of its objections with presentations of the opposition. Herbert Agar puts the case for the co-operative:

"An enormous group in our country is neither poor enough to use the free clinic nor well-off enough to take full advantage of the benefits of medicine on the basis of a fee system. For the fees are so unpredictable that medical charges cannot be properly budgeted by the average family. On the other hand, a very large number of able doctors get a tiny return for their work, even that return may be so precarious that the doctor lives in constant insecurity."

"Yet America spends between three and four billions a year on medical care and is not able to provide good care for all and better incomes for most doctors. On the economic side, the co-operative system can solve this problem—and it can do so without the front by comparison of its objections with presentations of the opposition. Herbert Agar puts the case for the co-operative:

"An enormous group in our country is neither poor enough to use the free clinic nor well-off enough to take full advantage of the benefits of medicine on the basis of a fee system. For the fees are so unpredictable that medical charges cannot be properly budgeted by the average family. On the other hand, a very large number of able doctors get a tiny return for their work, even that return may be so precarious that the doctor lives in constant insecurity."

## JAPAN'S DEVOTION.

H. V. Wade in the Detroit News. Japan says she loves China, and we must believe this is so. It is only the Chinese she thinks, that keep it from being a wonderful country.

## ON THE

By DOROTHY

The

THE elections held Tuesday night ought to suggest to Congress about to reconvene in special session, a few things about the present temper of the American people. They indicate a number of not uninteresting modifications of previous tendencies.

By and large, they show a growing caution. They furnish no sign that the American people want to turn the direction of their political affairs over to militant labor. There is no indication that they wish an increase in government ownership. They show that there is a positive popular desire to curtail Government extravagance. They also show that the voters are not much moved by hysterical screams of "Red" and "Bolshevik."

In New York City, for instance, where Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, as the candidate of the Republican party and the American Labor party, ran against Jeremiah T. Mahoney, the candidate of the Democratic party, the Mayor had an overwhelming victory. It was a labor victory. But also it was, in my belief primarily, a victory for honest, decent, efficient government.

It proved that the New Yorkers, at least, are not inclined to pay much attention to the Red menace if the Red menace is incorporated in personalities like LaGuardia, Robert Moses and Tom Dewey. They are grateful for clean streets and clean accounting, for parks which are, at least, an ornament to the city and pleasure to its inhabitants and for a vigorous war against racketeering and crime.

They have observed that a sincerely friendly attitude toward labor can be combined with a contempt of labor racketeering and an aversion to violence on the part of labor or any other group. They indicate that they still are for reform, not for the class war.

In Detroit, Canton, Cleveland, and Akron, labor candidates, standing as outright labor candidates, were defeated. In Detroit, a Committee for Industrial Organization candidate was defeated overwhelmingly. This would apparently indicate that in centers where there have been strikes accompanied by violence and new radical methods labor has overreached itself and failed to carry public opinion with it.

With incomplete returns, it seems that for every dollar of new bond

## SOVIET ENVOY HONORED

## AT NEW YORK RECEPTION

Ambassador Trotsky Speaks at Carnegie Hall on Russian Progress.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—A warning to the armies of the world against matching their strength with our Red army on the battlefield was sounded last night by Alexander A. Trotsky, Soviet Ambassador to the United States. "Such a test might be disastrous for any aggressor," he said, in an address at Carnegie Hall, marking the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the U. S. S. R. He spoke at a public reception in his honor.

The Soviet envoy said that in the 20 years since the October revolution, "the dream of Lenin to take the Russian farmer from the horse and put him on the tractor has now been fulfilled." Soviet agriculture, he said, now has nearly 460,000 tractors.

"Instead of 25,000,000 separate small farms, we now have about 250,000 co-operative farms equipped with modern machines, combines and tractors," the Ambassador said.

The reception was sponsored by a committee headed by Corliss Lamont, son of Thomas W. Lamont, the banker. The Golden Book of the American Friendship with the Soviet Union, a two-volume collection

## East Is East and E

BRUSSELS

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NEW YORK

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NEW YORK CURB THE BOND MARKET STOCK MARKET

By the Associated Press. NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Following is a complete list of transactions on the New York Curb Exchange today, giving sales, high, low and closing prices of all stocks and bond transactions:

Table with multiple columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, Volume. Includes sections for STOCKS, BOND MARKET, and STOCK MARKET.

At Chicago, Off More... at Three Cents... Up Cent at Close... Comparisons With Corresponding Period Last Year Also Are Given.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The bond market... The bond market was quiet today... The market was quiet today...

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The stock market... The stock market was quiet today... The market was quiet today...

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The grain market... The grain market was quiet today... The market was quiet today...

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The oil market... The oil market was quiet today... The market was quiet today...

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The sugar market... The sugar market was quiet today... The market was quiet today...

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The cotton market... The cotton market was quiet today... The market was quiet today...

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The wool market... The wool market was quiet today... The market was quiet today...



ST. LOUIS POS

ers launched a sharp drive  
their own 20. Goldberg, Steb-  
nd Patrick alternated at ball  
ing on power plays that moved  
quickly to midfield. Joe Beinor,  
Notre Dame tackle, emerged

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ued on Page 2, Column 5.



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## SITUATIONS—MEN, BOYS

**AUTOMOBILE AND TRUCK MECHANIC**—SITUATION: with 10 years' experience; shop foreman experience. Box N-380, Post-Dispatch.

**AUTO MECHANIC**—SITUATION: or other work; 23; reliable; references. Walnut 360.

**CHAUFFEUR**—SITUATION: butler, houseman; colored; willing work; experienced; references. WYDOWN 0154.

**CHAUFFEUR**—SITUATION: butler, references. CO. 4199.

**MAN**—SITUATION: with panel truck delivery; also maintenance. Geo. Franklin 6633.

**MARRIED MAN**—SITUATION: wants work; for room, board, L.A. 3459.

**YOUNG MAN**—SITUATION: 19; refined, attending school; any kind of work in home; for room, board, L.A. 3459.

**YOUNG MAN**—SITUATION: 20; high school, neat and willing to learn; references. Newstead 2410.

## SITUATIONS—WOMEN, GIRLS

**COOK**—SITUATION: with 10 years' experience; trustworthy. CA. 0147.

**GIRL**—SITUATION: journalism graduate; desires traveling position. Box N-179, P.D.

**NURSE**—SITUATION: at St. Louis Institute of Practical Nursing. CO. 6363.

## HELP WANTED

## HELP WANTED—MEN, BOYS

**AUTO MECHANIC**—Preferably Pontiac experience; must have own tools; state references and salary expected. Box K-30, Post-Dispatch.

**COOK**—Experienced; for up-to-date hotel, tavern or U. S. Highway 61. Apply at 3074 Taylor St. for interview. Address P. O. Box 74, Charleston, Mo. 63633.

**COOK** or couple to manage restaurant; reference. Box K-28, Post-Dispatch.

**DISHWASHER**—Mexican or Spanish preferred; 10 to 12 hours; good chance for advancement. Box J-275, P.D.

**FARMHAND**—Experienced milker; married; wages. Box P-151, Post-Dispatch.

**PHARMACIST**—Registered; willing to move to city of 20,000; send photo, references and salary expected; good chance for advancement. Box J-275, P.D.

**TRUCK DRIVER**—Experienced all-around truck driver; Apply Kelly's 6th and Olive.

**TRUCK SPRAYERS**—Well-experienced only; A. F. L. men need apply. Box K-164, Post-Dispatch.

## SALESWORK

**YOUNG MEN**—3; now employed; make extra money evenings; see Mr. Alderson, 7 p. m. and get my proposition. Alderson Co., 2546 N. Grand.

## SALESMEN WANTED

**STOKER SALESMEN**—When you get tired of losing orders because of lower prices and higher quality, call on us and see our NATIONAL STOKERS. Guaranteed 3 Years. Full time or part time. See L. C. City Sales Office, 2820 Locust St.

## HELP WTD.—MEN, WOMEN

**SELL 50 XMAS CARDS, \$1**—Customer's name printed on each card. Most complete line in St. Louis. Harrington Cards, 491 Arcade Bldg.

## WANTED

**WANTED**—One experienced book woman or man capable of doing all the work of an executive department. Give full details of any executive or business experience you have had in your first letter. Information for position of interest. Address: Box W-26, Post-Dispatch.

## HELP WTD.—WOMEN, GIRLS

**SON DIPPER**—Experienced only; employment steady; 4742 McPherson. RO. 0647.

## GIRL

**GIRL**—For all-around tavern work; with table-waiting; position FREE; salary \$2.00 per month; Box K-24, Post-Dispatch.

## GIRL

**GIRL**—White; stable, general housework; help with laundry; apartment; no children; \$2.00 per month; Box K-24, Post-Dispatch.

## GIRL

**GIRL**—General housework; white; stable; no children; references. HI. 2000.

## HOUSEKEEPER

**HOUSEKEEPER**—25-35; general housework; stable; no children; one child; no laundry. CA. 7846R.

## LAUNDRY HELPER

**LAUNDRY HELPER**—Experienced on collar and cuff press. Box K-24, Post-Dispatch.

## TABLE GIRL

**TABLE GIRL**—Must have soda fountain experience. Apply at Delmar Loop Drive, 6661 Enright.

## WOMAN

**WOMAN**—White, 35, housework, assist care of sick, 7327 Myrtle.

## WOMAN

**WOMAN**—For general housework; stay on place, \$16 month; reference. FO. 9941.

## SALESWOMEN WANTED

**WOMEN**—Have position for 3 women with good education. Position in home \$125 to \$175 per month; party quality. Must be free to travel. Age 23-35. See Mr. Friday and Saturday only. Jefferson Hotel.

## SALESLADIES

**SALESLADIES**—2, over 30, ladies' wear; 4 day while training; all one free to travel. 217 Walnut St. Bldg.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**CAPITAL WTD.**—For small finance company. Box N-379, Post-Dispatch.

## INVESTMENT

**INVESTMENT**—Offering a modern first-handling plant and business; one-third cash; new city location; make this a money maker. Box K-208, Post-Dispatch.

## FARTNER

**FARTNER**—In 34 hand made, good business, \$3000. Monthly \$200. Box N-374, Post-Dispatch.

## SPACE

**SPACE** for barber with own equipment at 3847 Olive.

## BUSINESS WANTED

**CASH** for store, stock or fixtures; any amount. Lasky, 6609 Clemens, FA. 0432.

## WY. CASH

**WY. CASH** for store, stock or fixtures; any amount. Lasky, 6609 Clemens, FA. 0432.

## BUSINESS FOR SALE

**AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS**—Established 15 years; selling popular priced car; good location; low rent; \$3000 capital. Box N-392, Post-Dispatch.

## BAUTERY

**BAUTERY**—Doing good business; sacrifice. 2806 Market.

## BEAUTY SHOP

**BEAUTY SHOP**—Good business; will sacrifice; owner retiring. 2924 Marcus.

## CONFECTIONERY

**CONFECTIONERY**—At delicatessen; across from school; sacrifice. GR. 4066.

## CONFECTIONERY

**CONFECTIONERY**—Handwich shop; room; 2000; sacrifice. East 0140.

## CONFECTIONERY

**CONFECTIONERY**—Good location; doing good business; sacrifice. East 0140.

## CONFECTIONERY

**CONFECTIONERY**—Across from school; sacrifice. 2806 Market.

## CONFECTIONERY

**CONFECTIONERY**—Delicatessen; near school; sacrifice. GR. 4066.

## CONFECTIONERY

**CONFECTIONERY**—Corner; good business; sacrifice. East 0140.

## CONFECTIONERY

**CONFECTIONERY**—Restaurant; good business; sacrifice. East 0140.

## ROOMS and BOARD

**ROOMS WITH BOARD—CITY**—ADVERTISEMENTS in this classification will be listed alphabetically by street. After which, advertisements with other index words will follow.

## North

**ST. LOUIS, 3805A—Room and board, small, private family.**

## Northwest

**SIRIENE, 4124A—Couple; kitchen privileges; or gentleman, room and board.**

## South

**JUNIATA, 3711—Attractive, warm single or double; good meals. Prospect 1149.**

## Southwest

**SHENANDOAH, 4049A—Large room for 2; good meals; real home; phone.**

## Virginia

**VIRGINIA, 4231—Lovely, large room; real home; German cooking.**

## West

**CABANNE, 5029—Board 1 or 2 ladies; reasonable.**

## West

**CABANNE, 5008—Large front lovely home; excellent meals; German. \$5.**

## West

**CATER, 5948—Large front room, nicely served meals. CA. 4387W.**

## West

**DELMAR, 533X—Nicely furnished room; excellent board; reasonable. \$5.**

## West

**DELMAR, 5331—3d floor apartment; attractive single; double; excellent meals.**

## West

**JULIAN, 5885—Large 2d floor front; lavatory; excellent; reasonable. \$5.**

## West

**LEWEL, 4642—Large double, single; excellent meals; reasonable. \$5.**

## West

**LEWEL, 4326—Double, nicely furnished; excellent meals; references.**

## West

**MARYLAND, 4256—First eat; lovely single; excellent meals; reasonable. \$5.**

## West

**PAGE, 3902—Newly furnished; private home; good meals; rates. JE. 8695.**

## West

**PAGE, 3901—Newly furnished; private home; good meals; rates. JE. 8695.**

## West

**WASHINGTON, 5097—Attractive front room; convenient location; excellent meals.**

## West

**WASHINGTON, 5115—Room; ladies or gentlemen; meals; reasonable. \$5.**

## West

**WASHINGTON, 5112—Large room, private bath; excellent meals; reasonable. \$5.**

## West

**WASHINGTON, 4719—Desirable room; first-class board; reasonable. FO. 0756.**

## West

**WASHINGTON, 4719—Desirable room; first-class board; reasonable. FO. 0756.**

## West

**WASHINGTON, 4719—Desirable room; first-class board; reasonable. FO. 0756.**

## West

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## West

**WASHINGTON, 4719—Desirable room; first-class board; reasonable. FO. 0756.**

## ROOMS and BOARD WANTED

**ROOM AND BOARD WTD.**—Sister and brother, south preferred. FA. 7421.

## HOTELS

## \$4 WEEKLY UP

Guest Laundry Free

## MILNER HOTEL

## 15TH and PINE

## NEW PLAZA HOTEL

200 ROOMS—300 OLIVE—400 BATHS OFFERS SPECIAL RATES ROOM WITH PRIVATE BATH. TWO PERSONS, \$7 WEEK.

ALCAZAR HOTEL, 3127 Locust—Special winter rates, 75c day, \$3 week; garage.

APARTMENTS

North

**RIVERVIEW APTS.** 8612 Halls Ferry rd.; 2 and 3 rooms; gas, electric, refrigerator; stove in kitchen; central heating. EV. 9823.

**BADEN, 730—Furnished 3-room efficiency; \$25-30. Apply 8116 N. Efficiency.**

South

**NEW ULTRA MODERN APARTMENTS** (Gustave at Chicago); these beautiful apartments, all of sunshine and new design, consist of living room, junior floor, large bedroom, kitchenette, bath, beautiful \$85.00. Call FA. 6322.

**APARTMENT—Beautiful 5 rooms; G.E. refrigerator. See Mr. 3608 Connecticut.**

SAUM

Apartment Hotel

1919 S. Grand Blvd.

1 TO 5 ROOMS

Analyze the outstanding value—the many distinctive and attractive refinements of good living here—and you, too, will make the SAUM your home. Furnished or unfurnished. REASONABLE PRICES. See Mr. 3608 Connecticut Today.

La Grande Apartments

3547 Locust; living room, kitchenette, light, heat, gas, electric, refrigerator, furnished.

West

**APARTMENTS—Spacious, desirable 5-room and sun parlor, ample closets. CA. 5368.**

**BURKINGHAM, 7537—2 and 3 room, tile bath, refrigerator, heat, gas, electric; attractive rent. CA. 1023.**

**BURKINGHAM, 7537—Duplex, 2 bed rooms, 2 baths; 2-car garage; heat; hot water; janitor. \$65.**

**CLAREMONT, 7105—7 light rooms, 2 porches, garage, janitor service; \$65.**

**DARTMOUTH, 7139—6 room apartment, with hot water, gas, electric, refrigerator, heat, gas, electric; attractive rent. CA. 1023.**

**7811 DELMAR—Duplex apt., gas heat furnished; 5 large rooms; 2-car garage; hot water; janitor; second floor; open. Parkview 7762.**

**EASTATE, 635—24 floor, beautiful 5 rooms; newly decorated; open.**

**LACLED, 4553—6 room apartment, steam heat, refrigerator, \$45.**

**LEWEL, 7310—5 rooms, 1st floor, electric heat; refrigerator; oil heat.**

**MAPLE, 5808 and GOODFELLOW—2 and 4 rooms, desirable, refrigerator, desirable to suit. See Janitor.**

**MAPLE, 5816—6 rooms; reasonable; newly decorated; convenient car line. FO. 7720.**

**OAKLAND, 6230—Modern 6 room; hot water, gas, janitor. ST. 1004.**

EUGENE FIELD APTS.

4339 Olive; 2 and 3 room efficiencies; electric, \$30 furnished; \$35 furnished; gas, electric included. FR. 7389.

A WELL SUPERVISED APT.

3744 Olive; 5 rooms, enamel sink, heat, janitor; 2 weeks connection. MA. 1109.

**FAIRDALE, 7532—Moorland; 3 rooms, newly decorated. CA. 6915.**

**FAIRDALE, 7532—Moorland; 3 rooms, newly decorated. CA. 6915.**

**ROSEDALE, 311—6 rooms, beautifully furnished. St. Roch's parish; 75c day; heat; refrigerator; garage. WI. 0292.**

**SHIPLEY, 7709—4 rooms; automatic heat; refrigerator; gas stove; janitor service; garage; convenient transportation; open. Parkview 7762.**

**UNIVERSITY DR., 6445—5 rooms, modern, Murphy bed, new bath, CA. 3388.**

**WATERMAN, 5322—24 floor; 5 rooms, sun parlor. FR. 6694.**

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SATURDAY,  
NOVEMBER 6, 1937.  
FOR SALE  
**PRICES**  
Coupe — \$390.00  
Sedan — 425.00  
Roadster — 135.00  
— 135.00  
— 125.00  
— 150.00  
**MOTOR CO.**  
FR. 5151

**USED AUTOMOBILES**  
For Hire  
HIRE—1937 coal truck; hydraulic  
t. Prospect, 3513.  
For rent without drivers; state  
panel bodies; low rates. GA. 3131.  
**Coaches For Sale**  
ROLET—1934 coach; radio, heater,  
new tires; exceptionally good; a real  
4718 Delmar.  
ROLET—1934 master; perfect condi-  
tion; must sell; private party. CO. 5013R.  
ROLET—1931 de luxe coach; very  
cheap. 5610 Easton.  
ROLET—Coach; 1930; perfect; \$500.  
\$27.50. 3925 Easton.  
ROLET—31 coach, very nice car,  
5. 3815 Oregon.  
ROLET—Coach, '37; cost \$903; new  
heater; \$385. 3925 Easton.  
E—37 2-door touring; \$695.  
CITY, 4241 N. Grand, at Carter.  
**MacCarthy's Special**  
4 Ford tudor 4 cylinder L-4, new  
tires 90%, motor reconditioned.  
Good car for real transportation.  
—6153 Delmar  
—34 tudor; '33 Ford tudor; '33  
coupe; '33 Chevrolet sedan;  
Plymouth sedan; '29 Ford coupe;  
Plymouth coupe; '21 Ford cabriolet;  
Chevrolet coupe; due to buying new  
cars in the last 10 days we will  
offer on the above cars; new  
cars can be arranged. 4718 Delmar.  
—1937 tudor touring; trunk; white  
wall tires; very reasonable. 5610  
Easton.  
—Tudor; '33; perfect; radio; new  
tires; \$139; terms. 3925 Easton.  
—Late '36 tudor; 10,730 miles; pri-  
vate. \$635 N. 59th.  
—Coach, 1931; perfect; \$90; Studer  
er, \$60. 3925 Easton.  
—35 de luxe tudor; paint like new,  
8 Waterman.  
—Coach, '31; perfect; \$69; also  
\$70. 3925 Easton.  
—OUTH—35 coupe, like new, real  
\$295. 3815 Oregon.  
—OUTH—37 de luxe coupe; 6000  
mi; private owner. JE. 3908.  
—AC—36 2-door; \$505.  
CITY, 4241 N. Grand, at Carter.  
**Coupes For Sale**  
CHEVROLET—1935 Coupe; above  
average wear; perfect. 5610 Easton.  
LLCOCKSON MOTORS, 3900 W. Pine  
ROLET—Coupe; 1929; perfect; \$47.  
x; '30; \$39. 3925 Easton.  
**MacCarthy's Special**  
Olds coupe, rumble seat, 6 cylin-  
der, new paint, tires in good shape,  
perfect. Price \$345.  
—6153 Delmar  
—1936 business coupe; direct from  
deal owner; a car you'd be proud to  
own. 4718 Delmar.  
—1931 business coupe; very clean;  
rain. 5610 Easton.  
**Roadsters For Sale**  
ROLET—1931 sport roadster; good  
condition; bargain. 5610 Easton.  
—Roadster; '29; perfect; \$42. East  
er; \$45. 3925 Easton.  
**Sedans For Sale**  
Price. Down.  
Ford Sedan — \$695 \$185  
Pontiac Sedan — 595 \$185  
Chevrolet Sedan — 575 \$175  
Ford Sedan — 495 \$5  
Sato Coupe — 395 \$5  
Ford Coupe — 269 \$9  
KLINK, 4091 GRAVOIS.  
BUICK—1934 Sedan, 6-wheel; like  
new seat covers; many extras.  
LLCOCKSON MOTORS, 3900 W. Pine  
CHEVROLET—1936 Touring Sedan;  
like new inside and out. Also 1936  
Coach.  
LLCOCKSON MOTORS, 3900 W. Pine  
CHRYSLER—1935 Sedan; a perfect  
used car at a bargain price.  
LLCOCKSON MOTORS, 3900 W. Pine  
**'37 DODGE SEDAN**  
Reduced for quick sale; must sell.  
1 Delmar.  
—'37 4-door; \$715.  
CITY, 4241 N. Grand, at Carter.  
—Sedan; '37; slight body dam-  
age; terms. 3925 Easton.  
—'35 de luxe, 4-door sedan, trunk,  
like new, private, \$365; terms.  
Vernon.  
A SALLE—1934 Sedan; perfect  
condition; a bargain for someone.  
LLCOCKSON MOTORS, 3900 W. Pine  
LE—Sedan, de luxe, '35; trunk;  
thing; \$485; offer. 3925 Easton.  
R must sell 1935 Olds sedan; radio,  
tr. 4719 Delmar bl.  
ONTIAC—1935 Touring Sedan;  
good motor, tires; very clean; radio,  
also 1935 convertible Coupe.  
LLCOCKSON MOTORS, 3900 W. Pine  
—1937 de luxe sedan demonstrator,  
\$179 off; 1934 V-8 coupe, perfect  
A, \$195; 1931 Willys 4-door de  
sedan, \$160. Private sale.  
Natural Bridge. EV. 7482.

# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH DAILY MAGAZINE

PART THREE

ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1937.

PAGES 1—6C

## JAPANESE BLASTING OUT SNIPER IN CHAPEI



A house being bombed during Japanese operations in Shanghai.

## WELL, I'LL TELL YOU—By BOB BURNS

I THINK the greatest injustice you can do a man is to judge him hastily. My Uncle Skinny Flint runs a resort down home and he advertises that there is always a south wind blowing at his place. One day one of them grouchy fellas, that's always enjoyin' poor health up in the chilly North, come down there just to get that southern breeze and sure 'nuf the first day he got there, a nice balmy breeze was blowin' from the south; but the next mornin',

when he got up, it was chilly and a gale was blowin' in from the north. This man went stormin' in to my uncle's office and he says "I thought you said you always had a south wind here!" My uncle says "Well, she was blowin' from the south yesterday, wasn't she?" The man says "Yes," and my uncle says "Well that's her comin' back!"

(Copyright, 1937.)



## FLAMES GREET SPANISH REBEL CAPTORS OF GIJON



This oil tank was still blazing when General Franco's insurgent forces marched into the city, the last Loyalist port on the Bay of Biscay to surrender.

## SOCIAL SECURITY HEADS



Prof. J. Douglas Brown (left) of Princeton University, new Chairman of the Social Security Advisory Council, and Chairman Arthur J. Altmeyer of the Social Security Board, in Washington after the first meeting of the council.

## FOOD LINE IN BESIEGED MADRID



Non-combatants patiently waiting for their daily ration of bread, which recently was increased from 3.5 ounces to 5.25 ounces a person. Even when the city is under fire these waiters prefer to risk the danger, rather than lose their place in the line.

## STATE SECRETARY ON VACATION



Secretary Cordell Hull and Mrs. Hull on the putting green at Pinehurst Country Club during their recent holiday in North Carolina.

## REPUBLICAN WOMEN AT CHICAGO MEETING



From left, Miss Marion E. Martin, assistant to the chairman of the National Republican Committee; Mrs. John E. Hillman of Colorado, national vice-chairman; Mrs. Worthington Scranton of Pennsylvania, vice-chairman, and Mrs. Bertha Baur, Illinois national committeewoman.

## STATE SEAL FOR NEW ARMORY



Clay and plaster model of a panel to be placed above the entrance to the Armory, on Market street, west of Grand. The panel will be carved by Fred Morie.

## ST. LOUIS HUNTERS GET TWO DEER NEAR STANTON, MO.



From left, seated: William Bowman, E. Miller, Benjamin Kaplan, W. McClure, Donald McClure. Standing: Lou Langsdorf and Richard McClure. One buck had eight points and weighed 340 pounds and the other had four points and weighed 225.

**ED TRUCKS FOR SALE**  
**TRUCK OWNERS**  
Directional Light  
in accordance with the Law  
BURN, CORD, STUDEBAKER  
3001 LOCUST, FR. 5151  
**SHORT BASES**  
heav. dual performance axle \$565  
ord. 10-ply duals, refinished 495  
intermediate, 21,000 miles 695  
International Harvester Co.  
W. PINE. FR. 1335  
**ND-NEW '37 PLYMOUTH**  
dual sedan deliveries, as a big dis-  
CITY, 4241 N. Grand at Carter.  
OLET—1937 sedan; delivery; heat;  
radio; 10-ply duals; used 6 months; per-  
condition; private party, must sell.  
Manchester, Maplewood.  
OLET—35 1 1/2-ton stake, \$365.  
CITY, 4241 N. Grand, at Carter.  
OLET—1936 pickup, private, 14-  
miles; \$400. terms. Winfield 1000.  
V-8, '34; 1/2-ton panel; good rub-  
mechanically perfect. EL. 8005W.  
37 stake; 1 1/2-ton; \$475. 4649  
enford.  
W KNIGHT—1-ton, good condition.  
4513 Olive, rear.  
**ANS ON AUTOMOBILES**  
\$25, \$50, \$75, \$500  
**LOANS \$**  
—Trucks—no Co-makers Required  
Public Investigation—Low Easy  
—Up to 2 Years to Repay.  
**OPEN NIGHTS**  
Car Need Not Be Paid for  
**CAL FINANCE CO.**  
and Page Blvd. FR. 1532



## Hurdling Obstacles

By Dale Carnegie

ONE day this week, I passed the spot in Greenwich Village, New York, where stood the saloon in which John Masfield once worked as a bartender. John Masfield is now poet laureate of England, but did that humble, ignominious position handicap him in writing poetry? Not a bit of it, for success is the proof of one's ability to surmount obstacles, and John Masfield could learn more of life in that saloon, where he came face to face with men from all walks of life who were natural, than he could in the drawing room among acquaintances who seldom suffer their real thoughts.

Ignace Jan Paderewski suffered a handicap in his career, in that he had a defective memory and could not retain a long piece of music in his mind for 48 hours. He was not a genius, so he practiced from 12 to 15 hours every day to overcome this handicap. And now the world calls him a genius.

Nelson Eddy was not handicapped because he had to help earn the family living while yet a little boy, because his love of music, coupled with his earnest desire to sing, and whetted by his ambition, so impressed his teacher that he gave Nelson lessons for which he made no charge, and no doubt took more interest in him than he did in the students who found no difficulty in meeting their bills.

William H. Prescott, famous American historian who became totally blind as the result of a classroom hitting him in the eye with a hard piece of bread, not only suffered the handicap of blindness but suffered untold agony in addition. But it never occurred to Prescott to howl against his fate. He set about to overcome his handicap. When his pain was greatest, he sang—loud and lustily—and when he found himself obscuring his own lines by writing over them, he invented a contraption with fine wires to guide his hand—and he sent duplicates of this contraption to others similarly afflicted.

I met in Cannes, France, Basil King, the Canadian writer and humanitarian. He had over his desk a motto I never saw before, nor have I seen it since:

"The world is a friendly place to live in, if you will but meet it half way."

Banana Fritters.  
One and one-half cups flour.  
Three teaspoons baking powder.  
One-half teaspoon granulated sugar.

Two-thirds cup mashed bananas.  
One tablespoon lemon juice.  
One-half cup cold water.  
Three tablespoons fat, melted.  
Two eggs, beaten.

Mix ingredients and beat two minutes. Drop by tablespoonfuls into deep hot fat. Fry four minutes or until well browned. Drain and serve hot with lemon sauce, syrup, honey or jelly.

Brown Paper Covers.  
If you cover your jelly glasses with brown papers and tie them with string, dampen the string before you tie the down the papers. The knot will not slip and the string will shrink as it dries and keep the paper on tightly and prove a real protection.

Cranberry Jelly.  
Four cups cranberries.  
One and one-half cups water.  
Two cups granulated sugar.  
Wash and pick over berries. Add water. Cook in a covered pan until berries are very soft. Press through a sieve. Add sugar to the juice and pulp and let boil for four minutes. Stir frequently. Pour into a mold. Chill until firm.

## DANCING DO'S AND DON'TS

Some Pointers to Help You Perfect Style and Avoid Faults

By Lawrence Hostetler

### DON'TS

WATCH FEET

DEATH GRIP

WEAK-KNEED

PUMP-HANDLE

TOE STEP

BUMP KNEES

### DON'TS TO AVOID

Don't watch your feet. You can neither lead nor follow easily by trying to outguess your partner.

Don't get a death grip on your partner. Hold firmly enough for support and a definite lead.

Don't assume a dreamy pose or appear weak-kneed. Swing the leg from the hip with a minimum of knee bending. The knees must be kept very supple and relaxed.

Men! Don't pump-handle with the left arm. Dance from the waist down with the upper body carried free and easy.

Don't hesitate to use your ankle when stepping backward. Reach with the big toe. It adds several inches to your step and will save toes from being stepped on.

Don't bump your partner's knees when stepping forward. That is usually due to pushing your feet in front of you as if exploring before stepping. Lead with the upper body and delay moving the foot as long as possible.

Girls! Don't forget to look over your partner's right shoulder. Failure to do this makes the knees interfere and causes a tendency to deviate to the left in the backward walk.

Don't take more than two or three walking steps between figures. Make your dancing more interesting by giving as much variety to the figures as possible.

Don't carry arms in strange, uncomfortable positions; that won't add style to your dancing. The "hook hold"—girl's left arm hooked under partner's right doesn't make for grace.

Don't, when walking backward, swing feet outward in a semicircle.

Don't tense muscles of thighs or hips. It gives an uneven jerky step instead of a smooth gliding one. In the case of a girl it may cause her to step before her partner does instead of timing her step a fraction of a second after his step.

### DO'S TO REMEMBER

Try to bring your feet toward a center line. Don't waddle like a duck with feet wide apart.

Men! Indicate your steps by an appropriate pressure with right hand and arm or with upper body. Don't expect your partners to guess what you are trying to do.

Girls! Balance toward your partner; resist your partner's lead slightly.

A girl always waits for her partner to step first. She is careful not to take the lead away from her partner when she is stepping backward by hurrying her step, or by carrying weight back on her heels.

Expect to dance easily and look well on the dance floor when you learn to stand and walk correctly. Modern ballroom dancing is based on correct posture and graceful carriage.

Perfect the simpler steps first. Don't try a lot of fancy steps that you can't lead.

Keep your dancing modern. Dancing is for pleasure, but your steps will "date" you if you don't follow changes in style.

Elevate the chest and swing the leg from the hip with an extended knee and ankle, in order to give a curve to the body. Don't bend back at the waist in attempting to get the same result.

When placing weight on a leg, bend it slightly but not enough to give impression of having the knee flexed.

Think of your head as well as your feet. Carry head well back, with chin slightly raised.

First essential in a girl's dancing is the ability to follow gracefully. Keep in mind the importance of balance and relaxation.

Monday: Learn the Fascinating Tango.

(Copyright, 1937.)

### DO'S

FEET CENTERED

LEAD FIRMLY

BE LED

LOOK WELL

SIMPLE STEPS

RELAX!

## Knowledge of Nutrition Has Grown Rapidly

Many Good Books on the Subject, but Doctor Welcomes One More.

By Logan Clendening, M. D.

THERE is little excuse for any more books on diet. It has been a favorite subject the last 10 years or so, and the result is that there are now a dozen good books for the laity, instructing them in that part of science, and an equal number of technical books for the physician and professional dietitian.

The reason the subject is so tempting is that our knowledge of diet and nutrition has grown so rapidly in the last few years and is now so exact and complete, and the importance of that knowledge is so great for the health and happiness of every one of us and of every one of our children.

In spite of the somewhat crowded state of the field, I welcome one more book on the subject, "Man, Bread and Destiny," by C. C. and S. M. Furnas. Mr. C. C. Furnas, who is not an M. D., published last year an extremely lively volume called "The Next Hundred Years—the Unfinished Business of Science," which outlined his idea of the way our universe is to be improved in the near future.

This present volume is written in an equally engaging tone, and is all the better for not being written from the viewpoint of the physician.

Starting from the premise that Freud is wrong and that the great motive of the human race has been the empty stomach, they outline the physiology of food—which they admit is as tangled as a fish line in a bush—but manage to get a fresh viewpoint on many aspects of the nutritional field.

Quantity of food, they consider first. Every one in the United States, according to these gentlemen, eats one-fourth more than is good for him. "When I go to a dinner party, I see the incarnate forms of gout, apoplexy and fever coaxed into the room to take one more slice," wrote a gloomy New Englander long ago. "Disease lurks behind every sirloin."

This same misanthrope proposed a "Society for the Suppression of Eating," whose duties were:

(a) To obtain from the Massachusetts Medical Society a statement of the quantity of food most convenient for a healthy man.

(b) Offer a premium for the best treatise setting forth the pernicious effects of overeating.

(c) Members shall pledge to go without dinner once a week.

(d) No member shall eat more than once a day.

(e) No member shall eat after 8 at night.

When last heard from the society was not flourishing, and I am sure that the quantity of food most convenient for a healthy man is still a problem.

To do this she should consult with the family. When father and mother take a nap, when Auntie entertains guests, when uncle writes letters, the child must be occupied somewhere else. The child's daily schedule will have to be arranged so as to give the greatest possible comfort to all concerned. Each member of the group has his rights, but each must forego some of them in order to make their guests happy.

These guests are unhappy enough without anything added. By working together, by meaning to be helpful, things will straighten out and the child will make his own place in the hearts of the family. Once that is done the rest is too easy. Train the child to consider the older people and they soon will be considering the child first and last and all the time. But try to force the child down their throats and there will be trouble, doubled.

Angelo Patri has prepared a leaflet entitled, "Changing Habits," in which he tells parents how to overcome a child's unpleasant habits. Send for it, addressing your request to Mr. Angelo Patri, Child Psychology Department of this paper. Enclose a self-addressed, stamped (3-cent) envelope.

Cottage Pudding.  
One and one-half cups pastry flour.  
Three teaspoons baking powder.  
One-fourth teaspoon salt.  
One-half cup granulated sugar.

One egg.  
One-half cup water.  
Two tablespoons cream.  
One teaspoon vanilla.  
Three tablespoons fat, melted.  
Mix ingredients and beat for one minute. Pour into a shallow pan lined with waxed paper. Bake for 20 minutes in a moderate oven. Serve fresh with royalty sauce made with:

One and one-half squares chocolate.  
One-half cup dark brown sugar.  
One-third cup granulated sugar.  
One-eighth teaspoon salt.  
Two tablespoons flour.  
One cup water.  
One teaspoon vanilla.  
One-eighth teaspoon cinnamon.  
Cut chocolate into small pieces. Add to sugar, salt and flour. When mixed add water. Cook slowly and constantly until thick and creamy. Add rest of the ingredients and serve warm.

## The Voice of BROADWAY

By Louis Sobol



THE DUCHESS OF WINDSOR—SHE LIKES WELSH RAREBIT.

activities and opened a night club "La Conga." His associates hoisted a jaded and predicted a financial kick in the pants within a few weeks. Strangely enough, his club caught on—it is one of the town's real hot spots. Gams the crash some days ago—and now nightly you find Martyn's former Wall street pals, their bankrolls depleted—consoling themselves by sitting around in La Conga—spending the remainder of their dough making Martyn richer!

In the nation's capital, at Connecticut and Calvert, you will find, without looking too closely, the Duke of Windsor Inn directly across the street from the Simpson Apartments which adjoins the Palace Laundry.

All his life Lou Breese had an idea that he would like to lead an all-girl orchestra—this was, he claims, even before Phil Spitalny went through with the idea. Finally, while in Minneapolis, Breese started interviewing girl applicants. He had assembled all but the ceiling when in walked a tall, good looking blonde named Capitola Howe. She made good at the audition and the all-girl band went into rehearsal. Two days before the orchestra was scheduled to open, Breese found himself forced to disband the group. Because Capitola Howe, cellist, became his wife that day—having previously made the stipulation that she would take the altar march only if he gave up the idea of an all-girl band.

The awakening rumbles of Father Knickerbocker as he shakes off the torpor of dawn . . . The healthy, gusty stride of a city in the throes of commercial passage . . . The futile, amorphous plodding of pickets . . . The dainty tread of the finely shod, escaping the puddles of realism . . . The shapeless blob of exploited humanity streaming out of the subway terminals . . . The faint stridings of a city in repose—highlighted intermittently by the shrill siren of a police car . . . Darkness, tears, laughter—and Manhattan!

A month or so ago, one of the younger of the Wall streeters, Bobby Martyn, suddenly quit market

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## "Faith Great Need of This Machine Age"

It Is as Necessary as Food, Fire and Water, Columnists Says.

By Elsie Robinson

(Copyright, 1937.)

THE Machine Age has got Mary Jorie Miller. She can't, she says, "believe in anything any more."

It was all right until she went to college. Then the professors began to give her a workout.

"Day after day," she writes, "they'd let us analyze something until it seemed absolutely irrefutable. Then the professor would reveal the fallacies in it."

This shocked Marjorie . . . frightened her. With each fresh shock something seemed to go out of her . . . out of life. Until at last "everything seemed dark and empty and cold." So now—what? Wherever she turns, there's a void. Nothing is, what they have. A cry as fundamental as hunger, thirst, cold. We need to believe. But we've lost our way.

We have everything else which our fathers didn't have, but we lack the one thing which our fathers had, which gave warmth to their lives, and passion, and purpose, and pride . . . We lack their faith. We can't believe in God—or in people; in life—or in ourselves. We've eaten our apple and lost our Paradise. We've sold our birthright of courage and confidence for a "pottage" of sneer and doubt.

Yet we must believe—or we'll die. We need to have faith, as surely as we need to have food or fire or drink. Things happen to people who don't believe; people who can only doubt or sneer. They go sour . . . they shrink . . . they dry up. They hate—and are hated. There's no zest in their lives . . . no song. We must believe if we want to live. But how?

WELL, how do we do those other things which are essential to our lives? How do we eat or drink . . . or light our way . . . or fall in love? Do we wait for proof before we do these things? No, we don't. We prove, we prove, before we drink . . . we understand electricity before we use it . . . we analyze love before we fill our hearts with its song.

Why, then, must we wait for proof before we have faith? There's a longing in us cruder than hunger and a loneliness more terrible than thirst. There is a need we ourselves cannot name. Luxuries pile about us, but they do not satisfy us. We are filled with doubt. Only one thing will help us—and that is faith.

Yet we cannot believe. We want proof. But there is no proof of anything. There are mountains of evidence all around us, but they can't be twisted as the university professor twisted facts for good or for evil, or for nothing. We have no proof. There is only Faith. And we must have Faith or something within us will die.

Just say to yourself—"I believe! I believe, because I need to believe . . . because I choose to believe . . . I cannot prove God . . . nor explain his ways. I will only give myself a headache and a heartache if I try. But this I can do—

"I can choose to believe. I can have faith as I would take water or light or love. Without proof. And the instant I decide to believe, my whole life will be refreshed if I took water or fire."

You need to believe? You want to believe? Then believe—and stop fussing!

Answer on page 4, column 5.

IN ANCIENT Rome a squad of eight gladiators was selected to defend themselves in the arena against a number of starved lions. The cage of lions was placed in the center of an eight-pointed star as shown above and the men were to be placed on each point of the star. The captain was instructed, as part of his duty, to use his intelligence in figuring out this problem: He must start each gladiator from an unoccupied star point and send him in a straight line to the nearest star point. In this way he was to place his seven men on seven points leaving the eighth point open for himself. How did he get his seven men on the seven points?

The captain used coins to figure out the problem. You may do so, too. Above is the eight-pointed star.

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THEY WON'T FORGET—Vigorous drama of injustice and mob violence in the South. Directed by Mervyn LeRoy and with a cast largely of unknowns, it's among the best serious jobs of the year. Played with "The Perfect Specimen," a light-hearted and harmless romantic comedy, at the FOX.

THE BRIDE WORE RED—Joan Crawford as the bell-finger at a Swiss Hotel, or is it Italian? And whom does she marry, poor boy Franchot Tone or rich boy Robert Young? One guess. "My Dear Miss Aldrich," same program, proves that women are as good as men in newspaper work, or vice versa, or something. It has Edna May Oliver in rare form, anyway. At LOEWS.

BREAKFAST FOR TWO—Whether Barbara Stanwyck throws good money after bad Herbert Marshall and not only makes a man of him but a husband as well. Too much of this, not enough of that. "Blonde Trouble," our old stage friend, "June Moon," with scarcely a line erased. Funny enough. At the AMBASSADOR.

THE AWFUL TRUTH—Everybody's seeing this one and the reports are virtually unanimous. The best comedy of '37. '36 and '35. With "Hideaway" for its third week in town, at the MISSOURI.

THE MAN WHO CRIED WOLF—A little first-run stranger, telling of the perfect crime, that accompanies the second-run "100 Men and a Girl," at the ST. LOUIS.

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Dear Mrs. Carr: I have no false dreams of a remarkable career, but just of a job in the field in which I am trained so that I can fully express myself. Of course, I realize that in this day of employment is not easy to secure, but I have faith in the job for which I am fitted.

Must I adhere to the opinion that a mother should be with her children or do I have the right to develop my individuality even though I am a mother? Don't you think that my children would derive as much from the care of an attendant who is interested in children and experienced with them?

Or am I being purely selfish in thinking of myself as an individual and in not being completely satisfied with my family?

WIFE AND MOTHER.

## IF YOU ASK MY OPINION

By Martha Carr

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WIFE AND MOTHER.

While I believe that it is a woman's duty, as well as a man's, to develop herself in every direction in which she has talent, I think the idea of "getting a job" is right now something of a fad. You may be sincere in wanting to do this so that your life may be richer, and fuller. On the other hand, you may be one of those women who, when the matter is boiled down, simply want a "job" in order to have extra pin money.

To do the job you already have, you cannot allow yourself to become a dissatisfied automaton. A home-maker must put heart and soul in the work to which she is called first. Then if she finds she has spare time, there is no reason why she should not find an outlet for her talents. And may I ask, unless you are in dire need of money, when there are so many opportunities for using talent of every kind, in work for religious, charity and public causes, with so few to do this kind of labor, why you cannot find your field there? Even if your gift runs to the artistic, the city is wide open with opportunities.

As for feeling that you are a parasite because you do not earn an individual income, that is a fancy and a notion of the time which will do little either for character or the broadening of your mental scope. And certainly your worth to your children will be lessened in every way, except in a mechanical and material way, the background and ideals which a mother can give if she trains them herself.

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By Martha Carr

Need of This Machine Age

By Elsie Robinson

PERHAPS you will think my problem not worthy of your time, but I would surely appreciate knowing your opinion. I have been married five years, have two wonderful children and a grand husband and we have managed to keep the wolf from our door. In all this time I have been happy to a certain extent, but there is something lacking. I feel like a parasite and I want to do something, but I am about my household duties automatically, and everything is well done, but I have an inner feeling each day that something will happen so that I can find the job I want.

I feel now that my opportunity has come, since my husband is temporarily employed only part time and we really need anything I could earn.

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Dear Mrs. Carr: WILL you please try to find a job in the field in which you are trained, as I am sending my address and will write you as soon as he is called for. MRS. L. VAN M.

Dear Mrs. Carr: LINE two to "Disgraced"—and to others if you think this will help a soul or two. Like "Disgraced," I started out a decent kid of nice family. I was nice looking and had gone with quite a few boys. Then I went "steadfast" one for over a year. I cared so much for him I couldn't let him go.

Parents, home, church; nothing mattered. Then a nice, refined, decent girl came on the scene and I was dropped by this boy. I saw my mistake; but too late. Like "Disgraced," I despised my parents; told this boy all the mean things I could about them. But, mother some way, could see how things were going, and begged me with arms around me to be a better girl and I treated this appeal as if I were a cold marble statue; just stared into space.

I am a few years older and have learned my lesson; but, oh—if I were only under a lot—and mother could not here to know! I can see her viewpoint now. Like a lot of girls, I didn't care to entertain at home much, but must always get out and car-ride. Mother planned little parties for us and made things and enjoyed young people, but I didn't take to it. Why not, I thought, try to be a different girl? Have a talk with this boy and say you are determined to be somebody and if he doesn't care to be, he need not come to see you any more. I am sure if it is love, he will not drop you. If he threatens to get another girl, you will be that much better off. Sincerely, "SORRY."

Letters intended for this column should be addressed to Martha Carr at the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Mrs. Carr will answer all questions of general interest but, of course, cannot give advice on matters of a purely legal or medical nature. Those who do not care to have their letters published may enclose an address and stamped envelope for personal reply.

Primary Rules Of Good Taste For the Young

By Emily Post

Girl Should Not Accept Jewelry From Boy Unless They Are Engaged.

Dear Mrs. Post: I S IT always incorrect for a boy to give a girl jewelry for a gift? Wouldn't it be all right for a boy to give a girl a bracelet or a pin if he knows that is what she wants most of all, and if they have grown up together and always have been the best of friends?

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Putting an Old Dog Out of His Misery

By Albert Payson Terhune

MRS. D. P. L. of Pittsburgh writes me: "Our dear sire is 15. Always he has been our comrade and protector, and a regular member of our family. Now he is very fat and his sight is somewhat blurred and he is rather lame from rheumatism. My friends tell me to 'put him out of his misery.' But Mr. Terhune, Don has no misery to be put out of. He is very happy. He eats well. He tries clumsily to romp with us, as he used to. He loves to ride in the car, if we help him to get aboard it. He is very dear to us; and he still has a beautiful time in life. Am I wrong to let him live? Or would it be kinder to kill him?"

I have received many letters along the same lines. I am glad to answer them all, in the following: "No, Mrs. D. P. L., do NOT kill your loved and loving old four-footed pal, as long as he can get one atom of pleasure or of ease out of life. You say he is happy and eats well and can get around. You would be cruel to cut short the glad life which he still enjoys and whose years he has spent in your worshiping service. When at last you see for yourself that he is helpless and in constant misery, then it will be time enough for a merciful bullet—NOT chloroform—to send him to sleep. May that day be far distant!"

Cellar-Equipment. On a nail at the foot of the cellar stairs should hang a thick dust cap and a pair of canvas gloves for milady to slip on before she tends to the dusty furnace. Then her hands will stay clean and soft and her hair will not be whitened by ashes after the duty is over.

# NEW STYLES and COLORS in RUGS



THE RETURN OF THE ALL-OVER FIGURED CARPET IS THIS YEAR'S NEWS. HERE IT IS SHOWN IN A DISTINGUISHED DESIGN IN A CREAM GROUND WITH SHADES OF PALE TO DEEPER GREEN FOR THE SCROLL FIGURE.

Sizes Are Definitely Larger, With Much Less Floor Border Showing—Figured Carpets in Vogue.

By Elizabeth Boykin

THE woman with a house (whether she's a matron in a mansion, or a smooth and slim number with a small house and a new husband) is going to have a new rug or carpet this fall if she can dig up the shadow of an excuse. And when it comes to digging up an excuse of that kind, the woman with a house is plenty resourceful. So husbands, who pay the bills, had better look out.

For this is a rug year. Styles have changed. Colors are new. Sizes are different. And not in many a day have there been such stimulating selections of floor coverings on view. At prices that—all things considered—aren't bad at all. For \$50 or \$150 you can get lovely decorator-designed rugs.

But for those to whom price is only an incident, we point out with a grand gesture the hand-carved broadloom that is available for a little less than \$1,000,000. We're not sure that you'll have to be in society or not to get it, but Dun and Bradstreet would be a help!

Not quite so regal, but quite swell even so are other carved broadlooms. But yet in the face of that, it's a year when clever decorators turn right around and use common, every-day straw matting when they feel like it.

As for colors, styles and trends, we present the following paragraphs as the results partly of our own snooping and partly of the tips we've had from those who keep a close finger on the pulses of those who are buying rugs and carpets.

Regardless of all the scattered-seeds shown at the Paris Exposition, American decorators are adamant—rugs are larger. So you'll definitely have to mind your p's and q's in having a rug that's big enough for the room. That means much less floor border showing, than we've been having. Above all, don't risk getting a rug that may now or later look like a coat with sleeves that are too short.

The first thing to be concerned about in hunting a rug for yourself is the paleness of the new colors. For the lighter the rug, the more like today it will look. Pastels abound; so do the dusty off-ones in light versions.

But hold your fire about the light rugs—some of them are a lot more practical than the dark rugs. Take the dusty textures, for instance, that don't show footmarks or dust and they look so grand and refreshing after many years of dark floors.

As for colors, you'll adore beige most likely, for it is offered in a wide range of shades and off-tints all very alluring. In the all-over textural effects they hold up surprisingly well, just getting beige and beige as they soil. But if you don't care for beige or have misgivings on the practical side, consider the light olive greens with gray cast, the fine new blues with grayish purple tints, the range of mauves from light to powdery deep tones, the dusty pinks and rosy reds, the slate, gun-metal and light grays, the wood tones.

Next to the light colors of the new rugs, the return of the 27-inch carpet is probably the most important news. The vogue for figured-to-the-baseboard carpeting is largely responsible, and these designs range all the way from French flowerlets to Victorian cabbage roses, from rather formal Empire medallions to all-over scroll motifs, from conventional hooked designs to very lovely subtle leaf and plume patterns. Watch for ingrains and Brussels too!

Texture in plain colored rugs isn't news this season, but the development of it is. It's sleeker than it was, following the evolution of upholstery fabrics from the shaggy and homespun surfaces to the more suave finishes. So when you buy a plain-effect rug or carpet with texture weave to assure better service, you'll probably pick something that looks more like a perfectly plain carpet than anything else. Examination will show that the weave is a frieze or some other subtle variation of a novelty texture. Maybe it will be a serge or a herringbone weave; maybe a chenille tufted broadloom; maybe a damask effect or one of the more elegant new textures that give the effect of greater depth. There's also a trend toward the plain color washed rugs which achieve their feeling of texture simply by lustrous surface. These are turning up in some awfully nice new off-shades that are worth considering.

In figured rugs the artist Joseph Platt has turned out the smartest group of mass production rugs we've seen, and they're not too expensive (around \$150). These have the look of a special order decorator job with motifs that are different from anything that's been done before, with colors that are

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But hold your fire about the light rugs—some of them are a lot more practical than the dark rugs. Take the dusty textures, for instance, that don't show footmarks or dust and they look so grand and refreshing after many years of dark floors.

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Next to the light colors of the new rugs, the return of the 27-inch carpet is probably the most important news. The vogue for figured-to-the-baseboard carpeting is largely responsible, and these designs range all the way from French flowerlets to Victorian cabbage roses, from rather formal Empire medallions to all-over scroll motifs, from conventional hooked designs to very lovely subtle leaf and plume patterns. Watch for ingrains and Brussels too!

Texture in plain colored rugs isn't news this season, but the development of it is. It's sleeker than it was, following the evolution of upholstery fabrics from the shaggy and homespun surfaces to the more suave finishes. So when you buy a plain-effect rug or carpet with texture weave to assure better service, you'll probably pick something that looks more like a perfectly plain carpet than anything else. Examination will show that the weave is a frieze or some other subtle variation of a novelty texture. Maybe it will be a serge or a herringbone weave; maybe a chenille tufted broadloom; maybe a damask effect or one of the more elegant new textures that give the effect of greater depth. There's also a trend toward the plain color washed rugs which achieve their feeling of texture simply by lustrous surface. These are turning up in some awfully nice new off-shades that are worth considering.

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# Primary Rules Of Good Taste For the Young

By Emily Post

Girl Should Not Accept Jewelry From Boy Unless They Are Engaged.

Dear Mrs. Post: I S IT always incorrect for a boy to give a girl jewelry for a gift? Wouldn't it be all right for a boy to give a girl a bracelet or a pin if he knows that is what she wants most of all, and if they have grown up together and always have been the best of friends?

Answer: In this present day trinkets may be given by a boy to a girl on her birthday or for Christmas, if they are trinkets and not jewelry. Jewelry of real value is not given by a man to a girl unless they are engaged to be married.

Dear Mrs. Post: Can a well brought up young woman, under 20, offer to meet a man in town with whom she is lunching rather than make it necessary for him to come out to the suburbs to get her? This young man lives in the suburbs, too, but away off on the other side of the city from that in which they would like to meet. Mother says "no; it is common," and Dad says "yes" on the basis that it's only common decency. What does Mrs. Post say?

Answer: It will be quite proper if your Mother and Father approve of your lunching with him at midday to meet him in the lobby of the restaurant. If you were dining with him in the evening, he would, of course, have to go to your house for you.

Dear Mrs. Post: (1) How can one properly attract that attention of a friend who has become separated in a crowd? I believe you have said it is bad manners to call names out in public. (2) Also, if the attention of a stranger must be attracted, what name can one say?

Answer: If your friends are visible, you hurry toward them as quickly as you can, and if you must call because necessary to keep them from disappearing around a corner or through a doorway, a familiar, not too loud, whistle is better than calling out a name. But if there is no whistle by which you can be recognized by them, I suppose you will have to call. The answer, therefore, is, don't—if you can avoid it. If you are in the middle of a crowd and have no idea where your friends are, the best method perhaps is to take off your hat and hold it up at arm's length.

Dear Mrs. Post: In connection with my office I the sorority I shall receive at our big parties this winter, and should like to know what to say to people besides the automatic "How do you do?"

Answer: You can say, "I was so glad to see you," or "I'm so glad you could come," or "We are delighted that you could come this evening"—or any other pleasant greeting that is natural and welcoming.

Dear Mrs. Post: May I give my best boy friend (I have known him my whole life) my framed picture for his room in college? He has asked me for it and I know he really wants it. Mother does not mind his having it but she is worried about having it "on display" in his college room.

Answer: It will be entirely proper if you don't write on it or sign your name. (Copyright, 1937.)

Putting an Old Dog Out of His Misery

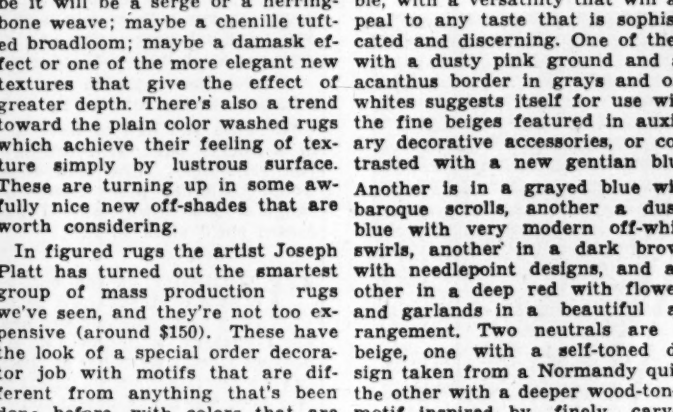
By Albert Payson Terhune

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# DAILY MAGAZINE

THIS MAN IS YOURS \* \* \* A Serial of Love and Sabotage \* \* \* By Rob Eden

SWITCH IN OUR INVESTMENT COUNSEL DEPARTMENT. Note—In retaliation for advice given to our readers during the last 13 years, we have decided to terminate our arrangement with J. Rattenhaus, Bink of Rattenhaus, Rattenhaus & Rattenhaus. Hereafter our business guide, forecast and analysis will be made by Cantalever B. Bingham of Cantalever, Cantalever & Cantalever. Rattenhaus was always bullish. Cantalever is bearish. However, when the trend turns we will be glad to go back to Rattenhaus.

By B. Bingham Cantalever, From the rather extensive list of convertible securities that are now being offered with candy bars, we have selected six which we feel should be tossed aside like yesterday's gardenia. And of these six we will today discuss the first—namely, Occasional Revolving Doors. This concern manufactures, or would like to manufacture, revolving doors, and has issued \$25,000,000 in bonds, proceeds from which would be used to carry on an educational campaign to eliminate parole boards in prisons. The concern feels that there is a great opportunity for gradual replacement of parole boards by revolving doors—thus saving the taxpayers considerable waste, without sacrificing security.

While it is admitted this reasoning is based on sound logic, we cannot recommend purchase of the bonds due to the fact that the Securities Commission has jailed all the officers of the company and confiscated the assets, consisting of six pairs of spats and an Irish Sweepstakes ticket.

Headline of the week  
WHAT HORSES GIVETH  
HORSES TAKETH AWAY  
Sweepstakes Winner Broke—Can't Pay Income Tax.

Farmers this year, according to the National Grange, have \$1,000,000,000 more to spend than in any year since 1929.

In fact, it appears there won't be half enough slot machines to take care of the situation.

China has offered a cash bonus amounting to \$14,500 to any Chinese soldier who will capture a Japanese major warship and \$14,500 to any soldier who will capture a Japanese General.

That's the way to handle the situation! Put war on a cash and carry basis.

Of course it takes a lot of nerve and confidence to go out and capture a warship or a general single-handed.

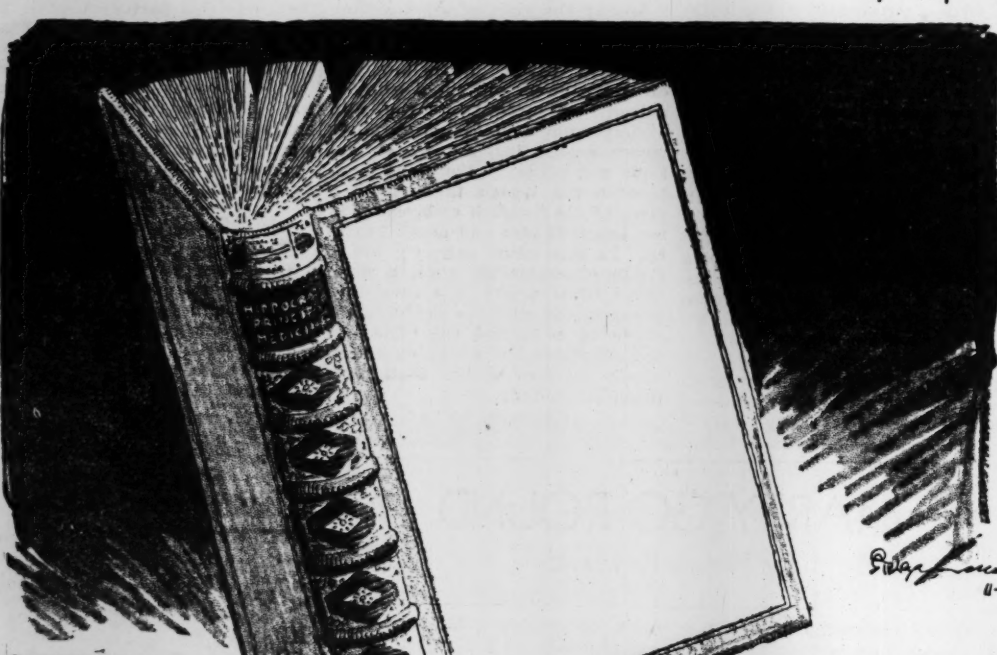
It's the kind of task that calls for a Fuller brush man.

Besides, \$14,500 is not enough for a Japanese General. They should at least make it fifteen bucks even.

"Ahoy!" cried Will, the little salt, "A shark off port side; call a halt!" "Shark, my eye," replied his mother, "It's Pa; you can't tell one from 'tother."

—M. L. Linkey.

## BELIEVE IT OR NOT



CUCUMBER  
25 IN. LONG

Grown by  
J.W. MAHAFFEY

Washita,  
Towa

NURSE  
MARIE ALBERT

Chicago

HAD 2 PATIENTS  
BOTH IN MAY

ONE YEAR APART

WITH THE SAME NAME

SAME DOCTOR

SAME NURSE (Herself)

SAME ROOM

SAME HOSPITAL.

THEY WERE NOT RELATED—  
BOTH RECOVERED

The Book  
BOUND WITH  
HUMAN SKIN!

A GERMAN PHYSICIAN DIRECTED IN HIS WILL  
THAT HIS OWN SKIN BE USED AS BINDING FOR A  
VOLUME OF HIPPOCRATES AS  
AN EXPRESSION OF GRATITUDE  
TO THE FATHER OF MEDICINE

University of Gottingen  
Germany

45  
FLOWERS  
ON  
ONE STEM

Raised by  
GLADYS  
HEINTZELMAN  
Philadelphia

Owned by MRS. T.B. SHIPES  
MIAMI

ALL ITEMS SELF-EXPLANATORY

Ada, the Cook, Visits Hugh Jackson and Urges Him to Try and Get Jim Yorke Out of the Trevor Home.

### CHAPTER TWELVE.

ADA JERGENS was ill at ease as she walked to the elevators of the Gregory Arms Apartments, but under her nervousness was the same determination she had had when she left home. She always called the Trevor house home, and indeed it was to her.

When she first went to it nearly a quarter of a century before, a girl in her late twenties, it had been "simply the place I work." But with the years it had become "home." Her room there her refuge, the Trevors, her people in a family sense.

In the elevator she settled her best hat which was black straw with a bright red rose in the front. Against her sallow face with only its light dusting of powder the red was not becoming.

At the sixth floor she left the car and walked up the hall to 610 which was Hugh Jackson's apartment and rang the bell. Her nervousness increased as she waited.

What she was doing, rather what she was going to do, frightened her more than a little, but her determination still was with her. When you had a problem you didn't wait to let it solve itself. You didn't sit by and moan and worry.

Besides it wasn't as if she were going up to Mr. Jackson unexpectedly. She had called him very politely an hour ago and asked him if he could see her. Not at the Trevor house but some place else. He it was who suggested his apartment in the Gregory Arms.

She should have, of course, seen him yesterday or even the day before, but she couldn't. Thursday she had off and today was Thursday. Ada was faithful to her working days, and to her days off.

She was glad that Mr. Jackson opened the door for her himself. She would have been embarrassed if his Japanese houseboy opened it. The sight of him, though, was so reassuring. Some of her nervousness left. She liked him. From the first time Terry had brought him into the kitchen to introduce her to her as he usually did all her beaux, Ada had picked him out for her favorite.

His smile did something to her—sent quivers of satisfaction through her. Of all the men who had come to the house for Terry, Mr. Jackson was her favorite. Older than most of them, but with the mature sense an older man has.

AND Ada liked sense and balance in a man. Mr. Jackson had both as far as she was concerned.

"It's this Yorke man," she said finally. "I don't know what to do about him. I went to him, and he should have good sense but he doesn't seem to."

"He says it's Terry's problem, and when I go to Mrs. Trevor, she says she can't do anything about it, because she always lets the Judge do what he wants, but then she

SYNOPSIS:  
TERRY TREVOR, 22, granddaughter of Judge MARTIN TREVOR, has just graduated from the University of Michigan. She is a beautiful, intelligent girl, and is the only daughter of the late Judge Trevor. She is now living in the Gregory Arms Apartments. Her father's death was a great blow to her, and she has been struggling to get on since then. She is now in love with a young man named Jim Yorke, but her father's death has made it difficult for her to see him. She is now in the Gregory Arms Apartments, and is trying to get on with her life. She is now in the Gregory Arms Apartments, and is trying to get on with her life.

doesn't see things as clearly as I do. "These last few years she hasn't been well, and things kinda slide over her—things that are real important." She looked at JACKSON and he looked at her. They were agreed entirely, she saw, in her great problem. Her nervousness left entirely. "This Yorke man has no right in our house," she continued fiercely. "The Judge should see that, but he doesn't. Don't think the extra work makes any difference to me. It doesn't, not at all. It's Terry I'm thinking of, and it is Terry the Judge should be thinking of."

JACKSON nodded, and Ada nodded with him. "Really I'm not thinking of the work, for there's nothing to do for him except get up his trays. Mr. Somers takes them to him, and fixes up his room, and at first helped him into the garden."

"But, Terry, she fusses over him so. She's up earlier than she needs to be to get to the mill. Comes down into the kitchen to see that I'm getting his breakfast all right, and then takes his tray in to him before she leaves."

"And at noon, she'll come home and ask how he is, and she runs up from the street car when she's through work to be sure he's all right. First thing she gets into the house, she goes in to see him, before she has her hat and coat off."

"Last night the Judge and Mrs. Trevor were out for dinner to a

party, and instead of eating in the dining room like she should, she eats out in the garden with him. "Not that he's a forward young man, Mr. Jackson. I wouldn't want you to get that idea at all. He isn't. He's nice and polite, and never asks for anything. Takes whatever is on the tray, and eats it all up. And he's polite to talk to."

"Calls me very properly Miss Jergens, which is only right for him, a mill hand. Five days he's been with us now, and he doesn't use the wheel chair any more, didn't have to only the first two days, and instead of that crutch, he uses a cane now—one of the Judge's canes Terry found for him."

"Walks around a good deal, and his ankles seem pretty strong. He doesn't just creep along like he did at first. He's as well as you are as I am now except for his right arm. The plaster is even off his forehead."

"So there's no need for Terry to fuss over him like she does. The whole household to run around him. And she seems to be forgetting all her old friends—"

"I see that, too, Ada, and I've thought about it a good deal. You don't think you don't think she's beginning to care for Yorke, do you?"

"I don't know. I swear I don't know. She says she's only trying to make up for him all she did to him—that accident, but if you ask me, she's doing things for him that don't need to be done."

"Yes, I think you're right. I think she's exceeded her obligations to Jim Yorke. She has paid his bills at the hospital, she has provided adequate medical care for him."

"He's well now except for his arm, and that will be out of a cast in another three or four weeks. I've felt all along that she shouldn't have taken him into her home."

Ada felt sorry for Mr. Jackson. She knew how he must be feeling, because she knew that he loved Terry. He had confided that to her not once but many times, and Ada always thrilled at any of the confession.

Neither he nor she wanted to see Terry interested in this Yorke man. The Judge and Mrs. Trevor, she knew, would be sorry too late if they continued their passive acceptance of Jim Yorke in their household.

"So that's the way it is, Mr. Jackson. Tomorrow's got to be done. Terry won't do it. I don't know what to do. I thought you might have some suggestions. Terry's hard to manage. You can't go to her and say this, do that."

"She's a stubborn girl, but there must be some way we can manage." It was a pact now between Ada and Hugh Jackson. "There must be some way we can get him out of the house. Terry intends to have him stay until his arm is out of the cast, and he can use it properly."

"She told me that yesterday. But that's three weeks, maybe four weeks more. I asked Dr. Webster. Mr. Jackson, we can't tell what may happen in three, four weeks more, not with Terry fussing around this Yorke man, and bringing home the girls in the office for dinner."

"She had a girl, Janice Beech, the other night again, and she's already been once before. I don't know why we have to have the house overrun with people from the mill. I don't know why you ever gave her a job in the mill, anyway."

"I gave her a job in the mill, Ada because she wanted it. "Because she had to have a job in a hurry. Monday morning if you remember. She said that it would take her more time to arrange a job downtown. I didn't dream she'd stick to it."

"I THOUGHT at the end of a couple of days, she'd be tired of it and quit, but she hasn't. She's sticking, and now I'm stuck because I don't want her at the mill any more than you do, but I was in a spot when she demanded the job."

"She's going to buy this Yorke man a suit to take the place of the one that was lost, but she hasn't hurt. Says she owes it to him. Going to sell a locket and chain that belonged to her mother so that she'll have enough money."

Ada was indignant. Her face was nearly as red as the roses that tipped forward on her hat. "I told the Judge I thought it was indecent, and he told me that he thought Terry was right, and did owe this Yorke man a suit, and that if she wanted to sell her mother's locket she could sell it, it was hers. So that's the way it is at home, Mr. Jackson!"

"I'll see what I can do, Ada. You go home and don't worry."

"Won't do any good to go to the Judge, or to Mrs. Trevor, for to argue with Terry. I've done those things. I've even hinted to this Yorke man that it was high time he leave, but I could see by the way he took my hints that he had no intention of leaving. Likes it too well in the house and the garden."

"I don't intend to go to the Judge, or Mrs. Trevor or Terry. Ada, I'll have to work around from another angle."

Ada went out relieved that Mr. Jackson was sharing her problem. She had perfect confidence that what he understood would turn out all right now that he understood the situation.

She was happy as she went down in the elevator, but when she got to the street she was disappointed in herself for noticing nothing in

Mr. Jackson's apartment except the clock on the mantel. It wasn't every day that you went into a bachelor flat. In fact, this was Ada's first trip to a bachelor flat.

(Copyright, 1937.)  
(Continued Monday.)

### Answer to Twizzler

Place a coin on any star point. Move it in a straight line to the opposite point. Place the second coin at the point which leads to the point you started from. Then place the third coin at the point which leads to the second starting point. Continue then until all seven points are placed on star points.

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### PHOTOPLAY THEATERS

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Eleanor Whitney

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##### FOX

Errol FLYNN

Joan Blondell-Hugh Herbert

"The Perfect Specimen"

11:00-1:30-3:30-5:30-7:30-9:30

Also "THEY WON'T FORGET"

12:30-2:30-4:30-6:30-8:30-10:30

News & Mickey Mouse

2:30-5:00-5:30

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##### MISSOURI

Irene DUNNE

Cary GRANT

"The Awful Truth"

At 1:25-4:20-7:05-9:55

Fred Stone in "HIDEAWAY"

At 12:30-3:30-6:05-9:00

Short Subjects

At 2:30-5:30-8:35

##### ST. LOUIS

Deanna DURBIN

"100 MEN AND A GIRL"

At 12:30, 3:42, 6:23, 10:04

A FIRST RUN HIT!

Lewis STONE

"MAN WHO CRIED WOLF"

At 1:54, 5:06, 8:17

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##### BING CROSBY

"Blue of the Night"

Short Subjects

At 3:00, 6:12, 9:23

##### Funcheon & Marco delux Theatre

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**Toonerville Folks—By Fontaine Fox**

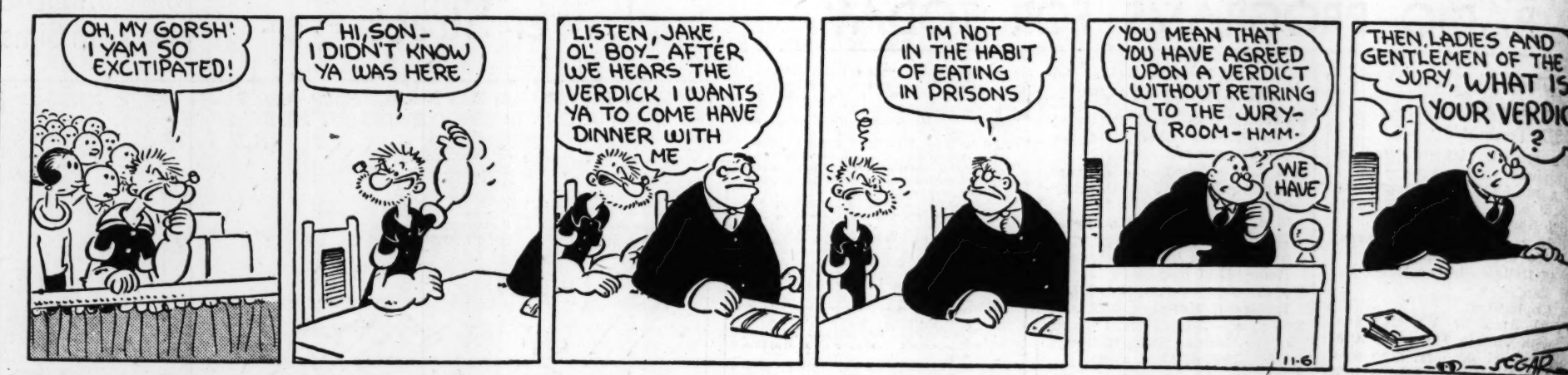
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**Popeye—By Segar**

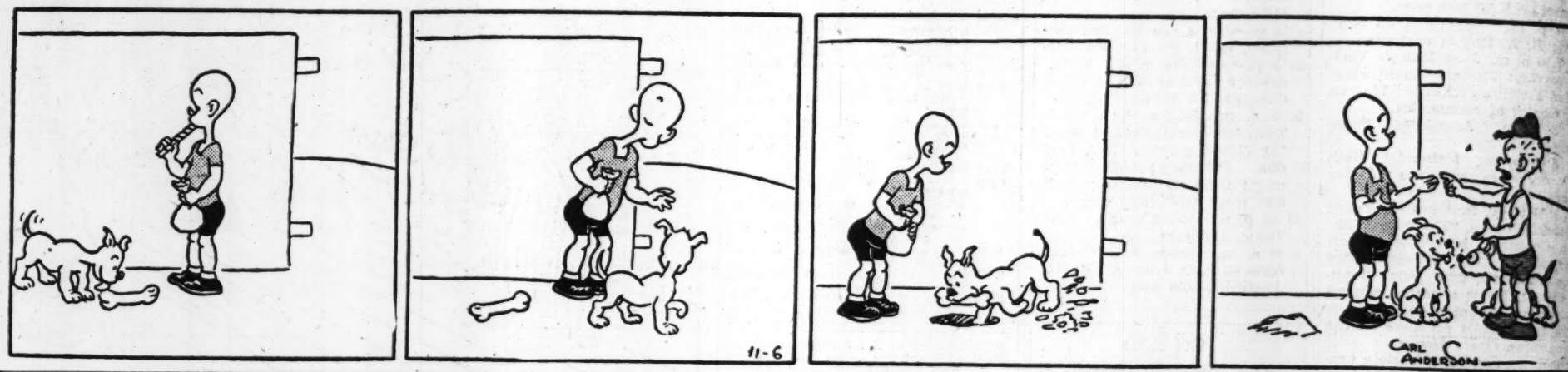
"Don't Keep Pappy Waiting!"

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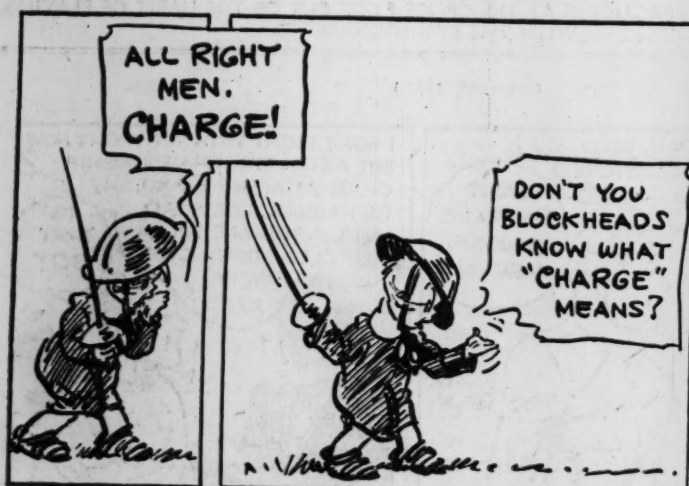
**Henry—By Carl Anderson**

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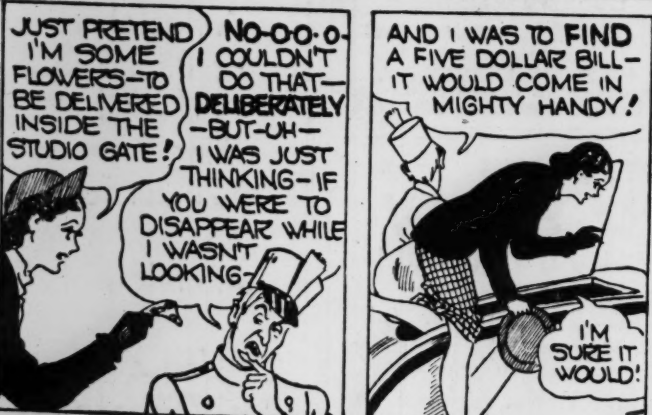
**Skippy—By Percy L. Crosby**

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**Jane Arden—By Monte Barrett and Russell Ross**

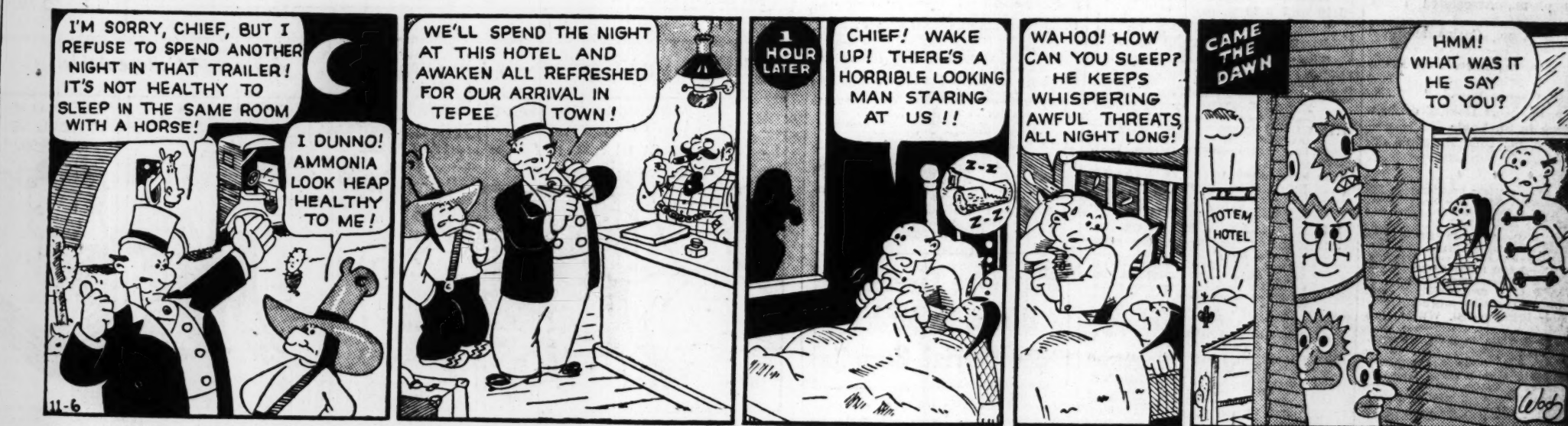
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**Big Chief Wahoo—By Saunders and Woggon**

New Neighbors

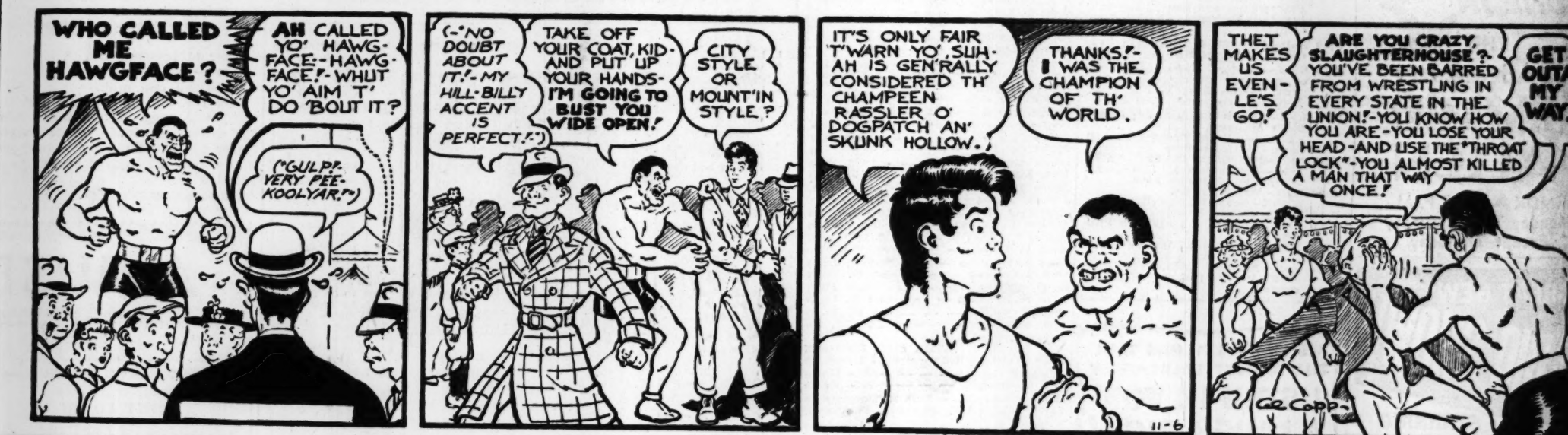
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**L'il Abner—By Al Capp**

When "Champ" Meets Champ!

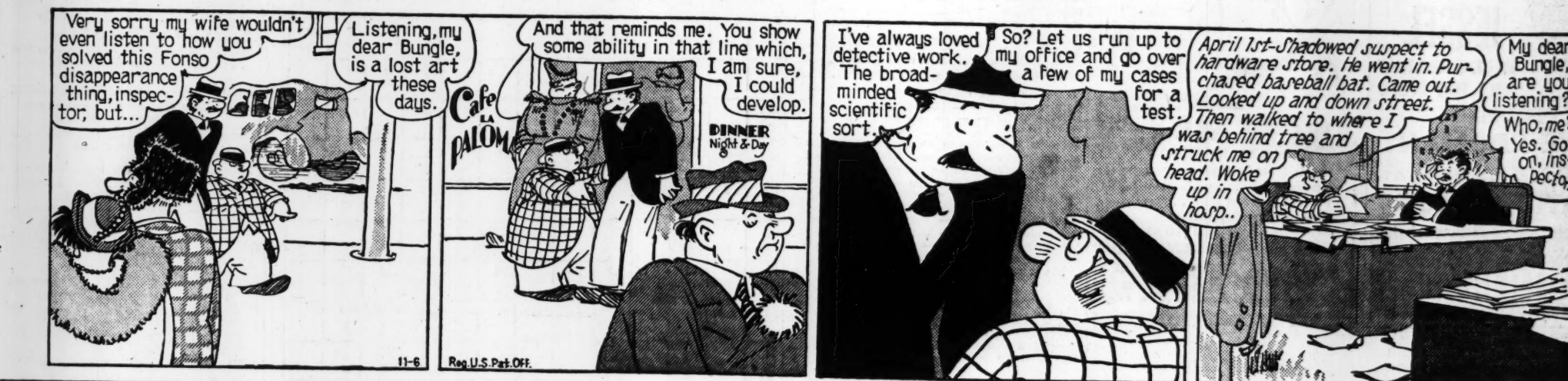
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**The Bungle Family—By Harry J. Tuthill**

Flunking a Test

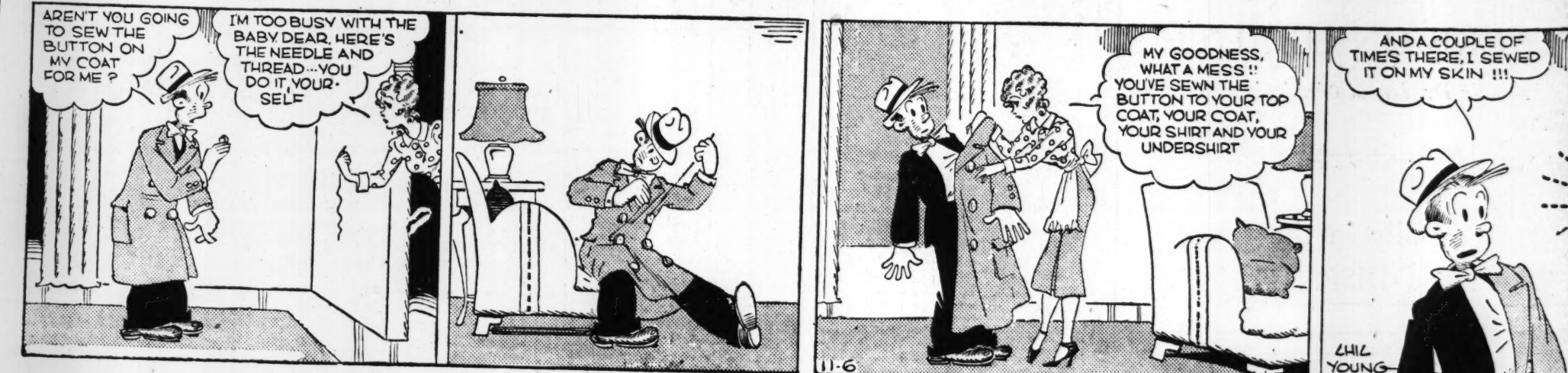
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**Blondie—By Chic Young**

A Very Thorough Guy

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**BRUSSELS PARLEY  
LEAVES TO JAPAN  
SELECTION OF ITS  
ROAD TO PEACE**

**Nine-Power Treaty Session  
Asks Tokio Whether It  
Will Accept Mediation  
and Offers Choice of  
Several Methods.**

**CABINET EXPECTED  
TO ACT ON NOTE**

**Belgian Conference Ad-  
journs to Tuesday—Feel-  
ing Is Invader Must Reject  
All Outside Help or Ac-  
cept One of Proposals.**

By the Associated Press.  
BRUSSELS, Nov. 6.—The Powers seeking to end the Far Eastern war asked Japan tonight if it would confer with a smaller group of nations on peace with China.

The note, sent in English, specified that such an "exchange of views" would be within the framework of the nine-Power Treaty under which the Brussels conference was convened.

Neither the place of the possible meeting nor the participating nations were designated, however, leaving the door open to Japan to express its wishes on the matter.

The new peace bid, expressing regret at Japan's absence from Brussels, took cognizance of Japanese "misgivings" at the presence at Brussels of so many Powers with varying interests in the Far East but expressed the belief such misgivings could be allayed. The note asked for a quick reply.

**Japan's Alternatives.**  
Delegates to the Brussels conference expressed belief Japan would find it hard to reject their plea if Japan now has any desire for peace. The message virtually offered to abandon the nine-Power treaty machinery set up to protect China's territorial integrity if that is what Japan wants.

The note, in reply to Japan's refusal to attend the conference, left the way open, delegates said, for Japan to choose her own road to peace. In her answer, delegates declared, Japan must either flatly reject all outside help and imply that the war must take its course, or agree to one of the proposals made by the note.

Japan, by inference, was asked to work with the conference; with a committee of the conference; with a few Powers like the United States or Great Britain which could act independently; or even with Germany which is not a signatory of the agreement or represented at the conference.

Both China and Japan have denied reports that they made overtures suggesting Fuehrer Hitler act as mediator or umpire.

**To Meet Again Tuesday.**  
At the urgent insistence of Norman H. Davis, head of the United States delegation, the conference will reconvene Tuesday to assure continuity of the sessions. At that meeting the future procedure will be considered in the light of weekend developments.

As in the past few days there was no exaggerated optimism among the delegates on the stand Japan will take. There was a decided feeling, however, that the note put Tokyo in a position where she must take a heavy responsibility.

A Japanese spokesman expressed the opinion the note would have to be submitted to the cabinet meeting in Tokyo next Tuesday which would give little time for an answer before the conference reconvenes.

The text of the note, as finally approved after a short deadlock, centers about Article VII of the Washington nine-Power pact providing for full and frank discussion among the contracting Powers on Oriental situations.

**Brief Mention of Charges.**  
The American suggestion that references to Japan's complaints against China be omitted as well as Chinese accusations was met by the brief mention of the points Japan raised and the statement that China had refuted them.

The signature in Rome today of an anti-Communism accord among Japan, Germany and Italy failed to reproduce any great reaction at the conference. Most delegates did not regard it as having a major bearing on the conference and said it would not affect Italy's participation.

Spread of Communism in China  
Continued on Page 2, Column 3.